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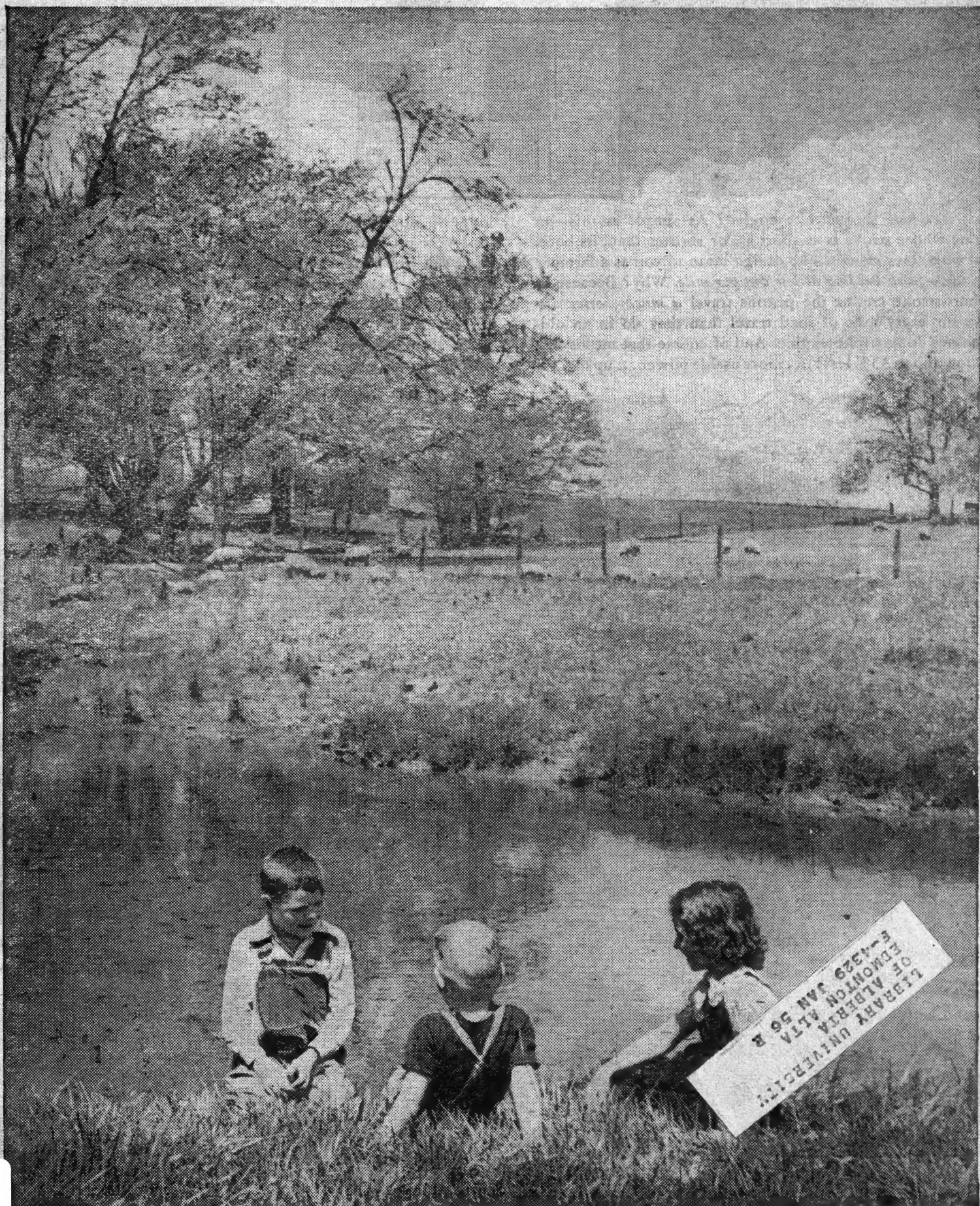
Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LI,
NUMBER 7

CALGARY, ALBERTA
JULY, 1955

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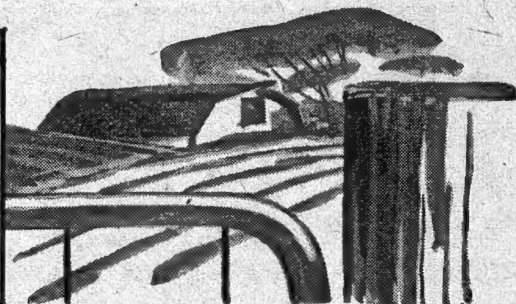
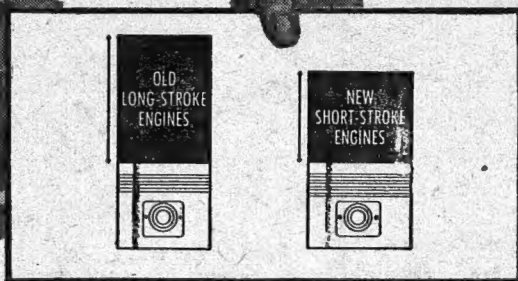
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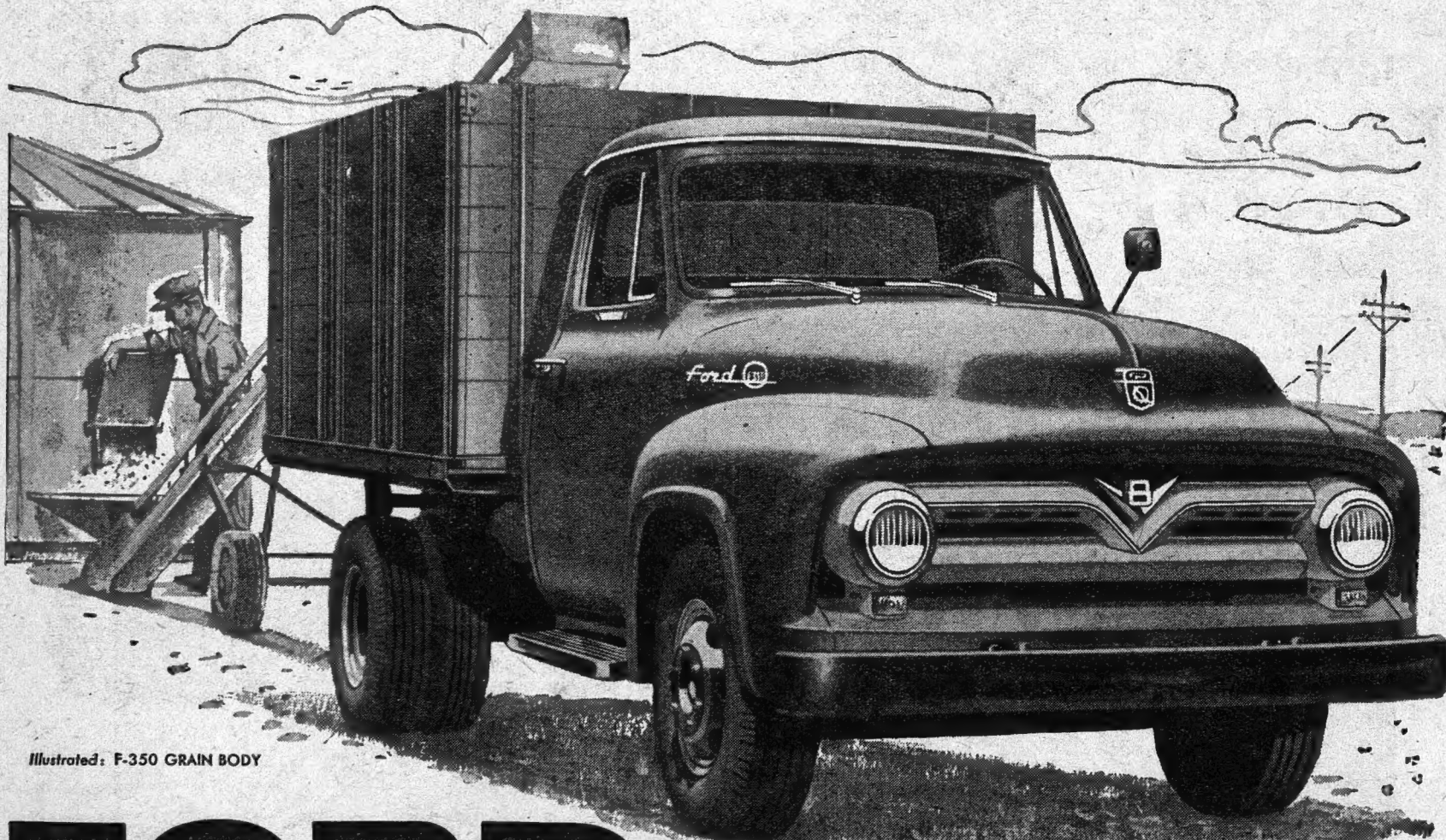
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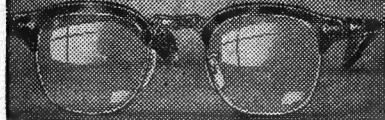
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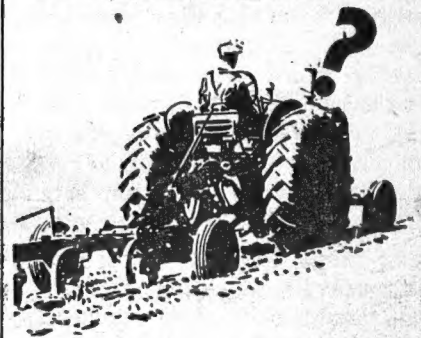
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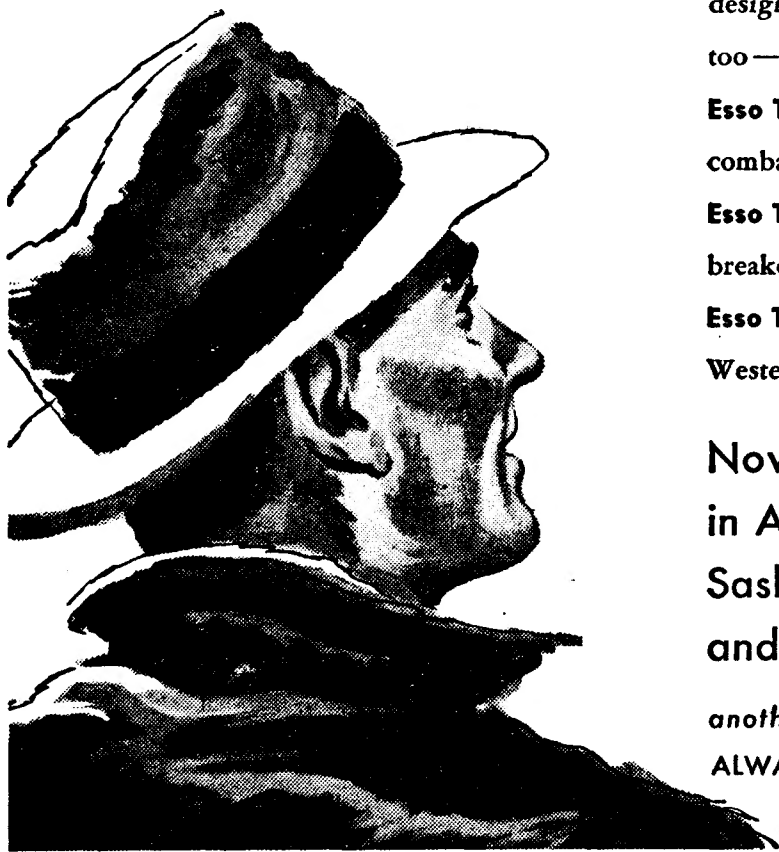
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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

An early vision of Canadian Confederation

CANADA's 88th birthday was celebrated on July 1. But Canadians are not a demonstrative people and about the last thing we think about is the glorification of our own history. For some obscure reason Canadian people have hardly begun to grasp the wonders of the past, the satisfaction of the present and the greatness in store in the future.

Canadians do not seem to have an intimate understanding of the texture of their country, its immense sweep, infinite variety and tremendous possibilities; the richness of its life in great cities, on the broad plains, beside the sea rocks and in the dim forests; nor its inward character and the temper of its people.

Sometimes we wonder if our school children are imbued sufficiently with the history of their country, the glory of its achievements in the past and the immensity of its future prospects. They have learned about the wives of Henry VIII, the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, Wellington's triumph at Waterloo, but no sense of the true flow of our history, the peculiar energy of our people.

The great western orator and statesman, D'Arcy McGee, saw the vision when confederation was only an idea in a few adventurous minds and was not yet a rallying cry which would call an united nation into being. In a speech delivered in 1860 McGee said:

"I see in the not remote distance one great nationality bound, like the shield of Achilles; by the blue rim of ocean. I see it quartered in many communities, each disposing of its internal affairs, but all bound together by free institutions, free intercourse and free commerce; I see within the round of that shield the peaks of the Rocky Mountains and the crests of the eastern waves — the winding Assiniboine, the five-fold lakes, the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Saguenay, the St. John, the Basin of Minas — all these flowing waters in all the valleys they fertilize, in all the cities they visit in their courses. I see a generation of industrious, contented, moral men, free in name and in fact — men capable of maintaining, in peace and war, a constitution worthy of such a country."

The vision of McGee is gradually being realized but the future still lies before. Canada's greatness is as yet far from being realized. If Canadian people retain in their hearts and minds the steadfastness, the devotion and strength of character of the founders of confederation, Canada's great destiny is certain of achievement.

★

Fair action should follow fair words

EZRA Taft Benson, United States secretary of agriculture, is an estimable gentleman who possesses a broad vision and considerable courage. He has fought hard against high, rigid floor prices for key agricultural products on the grounds that such are uneconomic and have resulted in the piling up of huge surpluses. The U.S. is anxious to get rid of such surpluses and Mr. Benson said that every effort would be made to do so, without entering into cut-throat competition with other nations. We are sure that Mr. Ben-

son is sincere but what the U.S. congress decides may be a different story. It is difficult to locate the centre of real power in the U.S. government. But Canada hopes that Mr. Benson's assurances will be carried out.

Canadians are acutely aware of the changeable character of United States economic policies. Our farmers and ranchers have sad remembrances of the Fordney-McCumber and Hawley-Smoot tariff acts passed less than a generation ago, which practically barred Canadian farm produce from entry to the big American republic. They have noted that the U.S. spear-headed the movement for freer world trade which led to the organization of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and then noted that the same nation was one of the first to break the terms thereof.

Of all world nations Canada is the best friend of the United States. The Dominion consistently buys more from the U.S. than it sells thereto, the unfavorable balance running at times into the hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Notwithstanding these facts, we never know when the American government is going to impose trade restrictions of various kinds against us.

Canada is vitally dependent on large wheat exports. The United States knows that fact full well. But in the past year that nation has used every possible device to capture restricted world markets. When Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Canada's minister of trade and commerce, complained openly in the house of commons against American wheat marketing competition he did so from intimate knowledge of what has happened.

★

The producer's rights in grain car distribution

THE allocation of box cars to local elevators for the transportation of western grain has aroused a great deal of concern and controversy in recent years. The subject came up once again during the recent sessions of the agricultural committee of the House of Commons when various elevator organizations presented their views. In our opinion the main concern should not be what any elevator organization wants but what the producers desire.

These are times of serious grain congestion in country and terminal elevators. A limited amount of railway cars are allotted to each shipping point. Generally speaking the practise has been to distribute railway cars on the basis of one car for each elevator. Under that system many grain producers have been compelled by circumstances to deliver their grain to certain country elevators against their wishes and, in many instances, against their financial advantage.

The Wheat Pools propose that grain producers be given the right to select the elevators to which they want to haul their grain. The plan provides that each farmer should state his preference in writing. The Wheat Board would then be able to direct cars to elevators as the farmers desire.

Should the farmer change his mind after he has stated his preference he should have the right to deliver his grain to another elevator. He would not be compelled to abide by his original preference.

Such a system would provide for competition between elevators and meet the desires and requirements of the grain producers. It would be eminently fair to all grain producers and all elevator organizations. It is a plan which is the very essence of equity and simplicity.

It has been claimed that the proposal is unnecessary, and that the car order book provides grain producers with effective means of delivering their grain to their selections of elevators. But that is not true.

The present grain congestion and the imposition of the quota marketing system to give every producer a fair share of the available elevator space prevents the effective use of the car order book. Before a farmer can obtain a car through the car order book process he must be certain he will have a carload of grain in the country elevator by the time the car is spotted. If he has not such a volume of grain he loses his right to the car.

During the early part of each marketing year in recent times farm deliveries have been severely restricted. Last autumn all a single farmer could deliver under the first quota was 300 bushels of wheat. He simply could not qualify for a car under the car order book system. That plan will not operate effectively in periods of severe congestion.

The issue is one for the grain producers to decide and not the elevator organizations. It was only after a long and bitter struggle that the farmer got the right to deliver grain to the elevator of his choice. In recent years that privilege has been lost.

★

Recommended menu for the porker

CAREFUL attention is now being given to the diet of the pig. This fact is quite interesting to the editor who always has had a secret, if distant, admiration for this farm animal, who can produce more meat in less time and on less feed than any other critter on the place.

It seems that those farmers who have plenty of alfalfa have been feeding too much of that forage to the porker tribe. Authorities say that while green, leafy alfalfa has long been known as an excellent addition to the ration of pigs of all ages, it should be fed with discretion. Over-feeding of alfalfa throws the ration out of kilter with serious results.

Pigs are not vegetarians, no more than human beings. So the pig ration should not include more than 10 to 15 per cent alfalfa, and that should be cut in the early bloom stage, and not when old and woody.

So when you are drawing up the menu for your pigs, Mr. Farmer, remember that the piece de resistance should be grain, with a recommended percentage of protein concentrate.

Discussing the problem of wheat marketing

WHEAT produced in Western Canada will be provided with a floor price of \$1.40 a bushel, basis 1 northern at the terminal for another year at least, by the announcement from Ottawa that the initial price for deliveries to the Wheat Board in the new crop year, commencing August 1, would be that figure. Had a lower initial price been decided upon importing nations would have come to the conclusion that the Canadian government was becoming somewhat panicky. The importers would then be inclined to hold off buying as long as possible in the expectation that further declines would materialize.

The truth is that Western Canadian wheat producers get about the lowest price of any wheat producers of account in the entire world. That statement is borne out by the table of maximum wheat prices, guaranteed by governments of various countries, as reprinted below. The source of this material is the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, with head office in Washington, D.C., and the prices quoted are in terms of United States money.

	Price per bushel.		Price per bushel.
Turkey	\$3.21	Greece	\$2.40
France	3.04	Belgium	2.29
Tunisia	3.03	Sweden	2.10
Germany	2.83	United States	2.06
Argentina	2.80	Australia	1.57
Japan	2.61	Syria	1.54
Spain	2.81	Canada	1.44

The importance of wheat production in Canada's economy cannot be minimized. Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce, said in a speech delivered in Toronto a couple of years ago: "Strong grain prices are associated with a high level of demand generally; rapidly declining prices have often been the forerunner of trouble. Certainly the fall in grain prices gave the 'tip-off' to the great depression of the thirties . . . grain is undoubtedly one of the bell-wethers of the Canadian economy."

In 1953 when the farm cash income of the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reached \$1,450,000,000, returns from wheat totalled \$751,000,000, or over 50 per cent of the total. In the province of Saskatchewan that year cash returns from the sale of wheat furnished about 68 per cent of the total farm cash sales.

In many parts of Canada the idea is prevalent that an initial Wheat Board price of \$1.40 a bushel for 1 northern wheat is net to the farmer and consequently somewhat generous. But that \$1.40 is the terminal figure from which is deducted railway freight and handling charges. The rail rates vary from point to point, of course, depending on the distance from the terminal locations. At Calgary the rate to Vancouver is 20c for 100 lbs. or 12c a bushel. Handling charges, etc., work out about 4½c a bushel. That means that a producer shipping No. 1 northern wheat to Vancouver will obtain \$1.40 less 16½c a bushel, or \$1.23½ net. Lower grades, of course, bring lesser amounts. In the 1953-54 crop year the spread between 1 northern and No. 6 wheat was 29c a bushel.

The seriousness of the world wheat situation cannot be minimized. The source of the trouble lies mainly in the United States, although Western Canada's huge crops from 1951 to 1953 also contributed heavily to the world over supply. But the U.S. government guaranteed farmers around \$2.20 a bushel farm price, for all the wheat they could produce and the result was that farmers in almost every state in the Union found it profitable to grow wheat. Today the government of that nation has \$2,600,000,000 tied up in its wheat support program and storage costs amount to \$150,000,000 a year. The bulk of this government-owned wheat is low protein, soft wheat, for which the markets are very limited.

Trying to put on a bargain sale of Canadian wheat would be a dangerous policy for Canada to adopt. George McIvor, chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, told the agricultural committee of the House of Commons that this country would be in real trouble if it started out to try and compete with the United States in forcing wheat sales on glutted markets.

The billion bushel wheat surplus in the United States is owned by the government. The farmers have received the money for the same and are not greatly concerned with what the government does with its huge supplies. The losses entailed by cut-rate sales are paid for by the U.S. treasury. In Canada the situation is entirely different. The grain in the hands of the Wheat Board is farmer property and losses entailed in cut-rate sales come out of the pockets of the grain producers.

Furthermore, there is no evidence that Great Britain and Western European wheat importers would take substantially larger quantities of wheat at lower prices. This conclusion is supported by the experience of the depression years, and also by a statistical study carried out by a group comprising, among others, Dr. John D. Black, famous economist of Harvard University, and David L. MacFarlane, professor of economics at McGill University's Macdonald College.

Taking the period 1922 to 1939 in which an essentially free market operated, it was found that a 1 per cent reduction in the price of wheat would lead to an increase in Canadian export wheat sales of 2/5 of 1 per cent. What follows from these demand studies can be derived by a little arithmetic:

250,000,000 bus. exported at farm price of \$1.50 gives farmers	\$375,000,000
260,000,000 bus. exported at farm price of \$1.35 gives farmers	351,000,000
Reduction in farm income	\$ 24,000,000

By dropping the price by 15c a bushel an additional ten million bushels were exported but farmer income dropped by \$24,000,000.

Said Prof. MacFarlane: "One has to face the fact that even at substantially lower prices the surplus could not be moved but farm incomes would drop out of sight."

* * *

Now it is the real estate operators who want "professional status" across Canada. Every time a group gets organized into a "profession" costs go up and the public pays more.

Cost of healing on the rise

SOME of the professional groups seem to have little concern for the people of the nation when it comes to fixing their charges. The Ontario Medical Association recently adopted a new schedule of fees recommended by a committee appointed for the purpose. The new rates will go into effect in September and, while in some instances the increase is as high as 50 per cent, the general raise is about ten per cent.

The increase provides for a charge of \$5 for a house call, up \$1 or 20 per cent. Emergency calls will be \$7.50, compared with the previous \$5.00. Reason given for the increase is that the cost of all services has gone up.

Canadian medical men, on the whole, provide high-class medical services for the people of the nation. They are entitled to good remuneration. But they should take to heart the words of warning uttered by a professor on the staff of McGill University, when he advised them not to be too grasping.

★

High price for Austrian freedom

WHEN this year ends, Austria will have regained her independence. Under a treaty signed with the United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain and France all foreign occupation forces will be withdrawn and Austria will regain full control of her territory. But she must remain neutral in future wars.

Prior to World War I Austria was the key nation in the great Austrian-Hungarian empire, which had a population of around 50,000,000 people and a land area of 205,000 square miles. The present Austria has a population of 7,000,000 people, less than half that of Canada, and a land area of 32,366 square miles.

Under the provisions of the treaty signed last May, Austria will pay dearly for her regained sovereignty. Russia was given a lien on the Austrian economy amounting to \$320,000,000, to be paid mainly by the delivery of ten million tons of oil during the next ten years. The oil extracted by Russia from Austrian oil fields since the end of the war has been reliably estimated to have a value of \$290,000,000. Furthermore, Russia removed industrial machinery and equipment from the little nation with an estimated value of \$200,000,000. The total value of the extraction of Austrian wealth by the Soviet power will thus eventually reach the huge sum of \$810,000,000.

The Austrians have succeeded in re-establishing the economy of their country to a considerable degree. The industry of her people and generous assistance from the United States, amounting in value to \$1,500,000,000, enabled the nation to export goods to the value of \$650,000,000, and experience a favorable balance of trade amounting to \$48,000,000.

While the money cost of freedom is high the Austrians are prepared to pay the bill to Russia (the other U.N. nations did not collect any war indemnity) in order to regain independence and an opportunity to work out their own destiny.

Early days among Ukrainian homesteaders

By WILLIAM GRASIUK,
Tawatinaw, Alberta

MY grandfather came to Alberta from the Ukraine in 1903. He and his family got off the train in Edmonton and they spent four days in the Immigration building. While walking the streets of Edmonton he met one of his fellow Ukrainians who had a homestead at Beaver Lake. Grandpa made arrangements with him to have his family stay at his place while he looked for a homestead. Everything was loaded on the wagon and the long ride out east began. In two days the homesteader's home was reached. Grandpa left his wife and five children and set out to look for a homestead of his own. He walked twenty-six miles east and found land that suited him. It had some open prairie, a lot of hay meadows, and plenty of bush. That was important, for there was a dearth of the latter in the Old Country. He returned to Beaver Lake; then trekked by foot to Edmonton to file on the homestead. That accomplished he bought a team of horses, a wagon, a plow, a stove and several bags of flour, and came back proudly to Beaver Lake. He took his family to the site of their new home.

The first house was a dugout in the side of a hill covered with poles and turf. While grandma was making plans to make a garden (it was late in May) grandpa was laying plans for a permanent home. Both plans bore fruition. The garden was planted in the lush soil around the poplar trees; the house was constructed of logs, plastered with clay, thatched with the long meadow grass and fitted with homemade doors and furniture. The chimney was well constructed, very roomy and well coated with clay. Here for many a year rabbits and fish were smoked.

Food was plentiful though somewhat monotonous. Grandfather noticed that the sloughs were literally black with edible waterfowl. So on his next trip to Edmonton he purchased an old-fashioned hand-loading fowling piece. That was the mainstay of much of their meat supply.

In the fall Grandpa went to earn money by working at a threshing outfit. He had a good fall and didn't return till around Christmas. He came in through the deep snow driving a cow that was with calf. In due course the calf was born, and, since the original house was too cold, it spent the coldest days in the house with the family.

In spring grandpa broke some land and sowed it to wheat and barley. He made three or four trips to Edmonton that summer, and it took him a week to make the round trip. When the neighbors would hear of the proposed trip, they all would come to give their orders for buying.

There was a route that meandered around lakes and through the bush. There were regular stopping places that had grass, water and firewood. Grandpa said that the campfires never seemed to die out. It was an unwritten law that each one should leave a pile of firewood by the campfire.

The first crop was a real dilly. It was cut with sickles and stacked. In winter grandpa cleared snow off the ice on the lake and threshed the grain there with a flail. He winnowed it when there was a strong wind. There was a neighbor homesteader who previously was a stone

mason. He made two millstones for grandfather and these were rigged up in the house to make a genuine European cottage mill. The grain was ground by turning the upper millstone. Bread was baked in an outside oven.

Two years later the oldest daughter was to be married. The ceremony was performed in the Basilian Monastery at Beaver Lake. The wedding dance was held in the house. That particular room had an earthen floor. When the dancers got going the floor caved in and that part over the cellar disappeared.

The first religious service was held at Plain Lake in a house. It was well attended though it was a Wednesday. From then on services were held about four times a year for about three years for priests were very scarce.

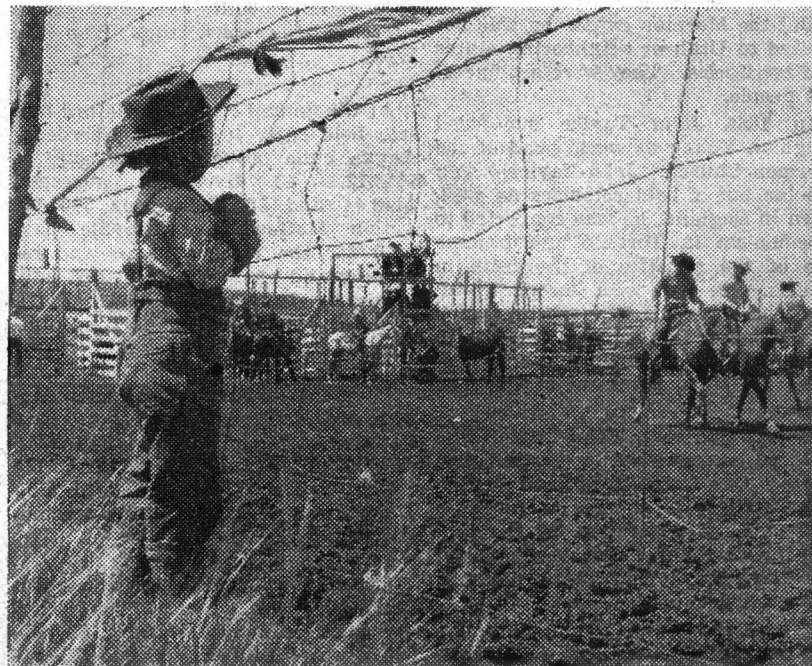
There was a bit of superstition in those days. The "Evil Eye" was the cause of most ills and misfortunes. The remedy for it was to take a cup of holywater, say the "Lord's prayer" over it, drop a few hot coals into it, make the sign of the cross with a knife, and give the patient a few sips.

The thunderbolt was much sought after. When lightning struck, a thunderbolt was buried deeply in the ground it was said. After seven years it would come up to the top of the earth. A few grains scraped from it, and mixed with water was a surecure for all stomach ills.

Whenever there was a baby in the house the word "Rabbit" should never be mentioned, else the baby would cry all night. When it was absolutely necessary to use "rabbit" its synonym, coined purposely to make the babies sleep soundly was used. It was "sleeper."

There always was a woman in every district who had concourse with the Evil One, and, with his connivance, managed to make all the neighbors' cows go dry. It was said she would be revealed on Easter Sunday to all those who fasted on all Fridays during the Lenten season, for, suspended over her head would be a nightcap.

The greatest bane of all settlers in the district, according to grandpa,



Every girl admires a cowboy. This lass is no exception. Photo, near Estevan, Sask., by Gordon Knight.

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were the mosquitoes and the garter snakes. Though the latter were perfectly harmless their habit of crawling into cracks of walls on cold days sent a chill down everybody's spine. They were very numerous in those days.

A neighbor homesteader, who was also a blacksmith, practised dentistry on the side. He had a pair of pliers, and no aching molar, no matter how deeply rooted, could withstand his efforts, "for he bought that pair of pliers in Edmonton only after a painstaking search," he said.



Commonplace

The trainer put two dogs through their routine while the vaudeville agent watched, utterly bored, until, at the finish the little dog piped up: "Well, pal, how about booking us?" "My gosh!" exclaimed the agent, "You don't mean the little dog's talking?" "Nah," said the trainer, wearily, "the big dog's a ventriloquist."

Friend of the Bride

Johnny was late at school and explained that a wedding at his house was the cause of the delay.

"That's nice," said the teacher. "Who gave the bride away?"

"Well," Johnny answered, "I could have but I kept my mouth shut."

Puzzled

The story is told of a Saskatchewan cowboy who celebrated too well in a small town in the south. He woke up next morning with a rope in his hand. Replying to an enquiry from a passerby the cowboy said: "I don't know whether I've found a piece of rope or lost a horse."

You'll Be Sorry!

On his 32nd wedding anniversary a husband, away from home, mailed his wife a money order for \$32 and then wired her: "Would you like to try for \$64?"

Journey to destiny

By C. FRANK STEELE,
Lethbridge, Alta.

I SHOULD like to tell you something about the beginnings of Mormon colonization in Western Canada. And to do this perhaps you would go with me into the so-called "Mormon Country" in the southwest corner of Alberta where it all began and from which area the people of this faith have spread to many sections of the Dominion.

It is a scenic land, the "Mormon Country"—a land of spacious skies, long seasons of sunshine, of the balmy Chinook winds, of plains and foothills and the high Rockies as a backdrop. There is range country and smiling farms, thriving settlements with schools, homes and churches, and the familiar chain of grain elevators along the railway yards.

The towns are sustained by stretches of farm lands made green by irrigation. For the Mormons are born irrigators. A bronzed man in gum boots with a shovel in his hands would symbolize the Mormon farmer and typify the agricultural empire developed by these frontier folk in Utah and adjacent states and later in the Canadian West. Love of the land and home ownership have inspired Mormon colonization from the beginning. It seems to be inherent.

You can reach the "Mormon Country" from all directions on your road map over paved highways, for the isolation era has passed. You may drive south from historic Fort Macleod, founded by the Mounties in 1874, cross the Blood Indian reservation and proceed direct into Cardston, mother settlement of the Mormons in the region. Or, you may drive east into Cardston from Waterton Lakes National Park, the Indians' Land of the Shining Waters.

Or again, you may choose the highway south from Lethbridge, through the pretty pastoral village of Welling with the lofty smokestack of a sugar factory to the east at Raymond, thence on to Magrath and Cardston.

Along that road from Lethbridge you will see the key to the irrigation economy built by the Mormon people. I have spoken of Magrath, named for Charles A. Magrath, irrigation pioneer, member of parliament, Canadian chairman of the International Joint Commission and first mayor of Lethbridge. It is called the Garden City because irrigation enabled the early settlers to grow trees and gardens on the bald prairie.

At Magrath you will see a plain, rustic cairn of stone and concrete. It stands in the heart of the town and is a monument to Irrigation. For irrigation is one of the major contributions of the Mormons to our western economy. The first canal built by the Mormons for part cash and part land under an agreement with Sir Alexander T. Galt and his son, Elliot, and their English associates, resulted in the birth of Magrath and later Raymond.

First Beet Sugar Factory

Raymond can be seen in the distance as you drive through the "Mormon Country" south from Lethbridge. It is there that Jesse Knight, a Utah mining millionaire and philanthropist, built Western Canada's first beet sugar factory. That was back in 1903. There are three sugar factories in Southern Alberta now, creating \$15,000,000 of new wealth each year.

Jesse Knight was a Mormon and the beet industry, the big cash crop under irrigation, was built by these thrifty Mormon farm folk. This is a

second major contribution of this interesting immigrant people.

But we must move on to Cardston, birthplace of the colonies. Proceeding west from Magrath we pass Spring Coulee, a stopping place in the early days for the stage coach and freighters. There we will see the famous St. Mary Dam, Canada's largest earthen storage dam, key to the \$30,000,000 St. Mary Milk Rivers irrigation development that will carry water as far east as Medicine Hat.

It is not easy to leave that 200-foot high structure which has created a lake 16 miles long and at points six miles wide. But our goal is Cardston and its Great White Temple.

You may have heard of this Mormon Temple, the only shrine of its kind in the British Commonwealth. It cost a million dollars or more to build and as you approach the pretty foothills town you somehow see only the Temple—almost startling in its size and setting against the high Rockies to the west. Built of native and imported marble and granite, the Temple follows the style of the ancient temples uncovered in prehistoric Central America. Impressive by day, it is fascinating at night under floodlights.

Its roof gardens are beautiful and its grounds a bower of trees, soft lawns and glowing flower beds. It faces the West for always the eyes of the early Mormons turned westward as the guides at the Temple will tell you.

Early Mormon History

They will relate too the story of the birth of the Church in New York State in 1830 with six members—now it has far over a million. They will tell you of the boy prophet who later was martyred—Joseph Smith, Joseph's successor, Brigham Young, strong man of the epic trek to the west in 1847, will also figure prominently in the story the guides will tell. They will mention July 24, 1847, when the weary wagon train rumbled down the mountain side into the Salt Lake Valley—the great inland sea shimmering in the distance. These were the Utah pioneers. The women looked down on the sterile waste and wept. The men gazed in silence. Brigham Young cried: "This is the Place... Here we will build a city. Drive on." That historic migration of a thousand miles, over a wild and uncharted frontier from the Missouri River to Utah, resulted, as is well known, in the opening of the inter-mountain west to settlement.

But the Mormon expansion was not limited to Utah or neighboring states and territories. They were a pioneering people.

In 1886 John Taylor succeeded Brigham Young as world head of the Mormon Church. John Taylor was a scholar but a bold colonizer as well. Born in England, he was converted to Mormonism in Toronto and became one of the apostles of the faith in Illinois. He was with Joseph Smith when he was shot to death by a mob in Carthage, Illinois, and he went to Utah with the original company to become the third president of the new faith.

It was this same John Taylor who directed an associate in the ministry, Charles Ora Card, to proceed to British Territory—Canada—to find a new place of settlement for the people, thousands of whom were pouring into the valleys from many parts of the world.

"There in Canada you will find a home and British justice," said President Taylor. And Charles Ora Card did.

He and two associates in this

mission to the north, explored south-eastern British Columbia and then proceeded east to the frontier town of Calgary. There they bought a team and democrat and headed south into the Blackfoot Indian country and adjacent areas. And on Lee's Creek, in the southwest corner of Alberta, they selected a site for the first settlement. President Card dedicated by prayer the land as a gathering place for his people, as was the Mormon custom.

Founding of Cardston

Later, the party returned to Utah and reported to John Taylor, as the Temple guides will tell you. Then, in the spring of 1887 President Card and a small advance company proceeded to Canada. On the site, later called Cardston for its founder, they planted gardens and then headed south to meet the oncoming first company of immigrants.

In that original, covered wagon company, Canada bound, was Charles Ora Card's wife, the beloved "Aunt Zina" Young Card, daughter of Brigham Young, and destined to become the "Mother of the Canadian Colonies".

The two parties met in Helena, Montana. From there they slowly moved toward their new home on British soil, often breaking their own trails and fording treacherous rivers.

On June 1, 1887, the Mormon wagon train, 700 miles from their Utah home, reached the Canadian border. Three days later they pitched their tents on Lee's Creek. The next morning they looked out in amazement to find snow covering the countryside!

But the snow did not deter the immigrants. They went to work with a will and put in some crop, late though it was. It was at this time that cowboys from the Cochrane Ranch on the Belly River, looked over Lee's Creek Valley, sized up the situation and raced back to the home ranch to report to the boss.

They told "Billy" Cochrane, son of the late Senator Cochrane who owned the big spread, that the "Mormons were down there on Lee's Creek tearing up the country" and threatening the cattle range.

Cochrane smiled and replied:

"Don't worry, boys, about the Mormons. They'll winter kill anyway!"

But the Mormons didn't "winter kill". Instead, immigrants continued to move over the Overland Trail to Canada, and as the Temple guides will add: "You can see for yourself the rest of the story." And one can, for it is told in a happy, contented, prosperous land built by co-operative effort in the spirit that Won the West.

At the annual North Battleford bull sale held early in June 8 Aberdeen-Angus bulls brought an average of \$448.13. 43 Herefords averaged \$442.44 and 36 Shorthorns \$361.90. Arthur McGowan, of Leoville, paid \$700 for the reserve junior and reserve grand champion Hereford bull, Wyoming Domino Lad BRR 534H, bred by Alex Mitchell, of Lloydminster.

* * *

Payments to farmers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, totalled \$24,655,050 up to June 1. Some 85,156 Saskatchewan farmers received \$20,756,025 and 21,892 Manitoba farmers got \$3,909,025.

* * *

Canada's national debt is now about \$14,500,000,000. About \$11,000,000,000 was incurred in World War 2, \$2,000,000,000 to World War I, and \$1,000,000,000 to the depression of the early 1930's. At its peak in 1939 the debt totalled \$16,800,000,000.

Feed for the brood sow

SWINE, and particularly pregnant brood sows, are apt to suffer from lack of protein and minerals in their feed, more perhaps than any other kind of farm animal. One reason for this is that in producing two litters of pigs per year a great demand is made upon the protein and mineral supply of the mother's body. The cereal grains, which form the basic ration for brood sows, are deficient in both protein and mineral matter. This deficiency can, however, be remedied by supplying supplementary feeds and mixtures rich in the essential elements.

Feed Mixtures

During the winter months the use of such supplementary feeds as buttermilk, skim-milk, or one of the purchased sow concentrates and simple minerals, together with alfalfa hay (or some form of green roughage), roots when available and potassium iodide, will assist in the production of vigorous, healthy pigs at birth.

Use home-grown as far as possible, fed either whole or as a chop mixture, scattered on the frozen ground, so that the sows will get additional exercise in picking up the grain. Surprisingly little chop will be wasted by feeding it in this manner. In muddy conditions the grain should be fed in troughs some distance from the sow's sleeping quarters. The following mixtures have been found satisfactory:

Oats	1 part	Oats	2 parts
		or Barley	1 part
Barley	1 part	Wheat	1 part

Barley and wheat alone are too fattening for sows. A very fat sow usually farrows a small, uneven litter lacking strength and vigor. Bran should be added to the regular ration at least one week before farrowing. It is an excellent addition to the sow ration at the rate of about 5 per cent throughout the full pregnancy period. If roots are available, they may be used in limited quantities instead of bran, thus avoiding the outlay of cash for bran. If milk is available as a source of protein, from ten to fifteen pounds per sow daily will supply the correct balance of protein. If milk is not available from six to eight per cent of a commercial "Sow Concentrate" thoroughly mixed in the chop is perhaps the best single substitute.

Obviously the amount of feed used will vary, the feeder must use judgment, note the condition of the sows and regulate their feed accordingly. As a rule, a daily allowance necessary to bring mature and yearling sows through the winter in good condition is from five to eight pounds of grain. For bred gilts, slightly more feed should be supplied in proportion to body weight; also, the proportion of protein supplement should be increased.

THE United States will not be glutting the world with farm surpluses. That statement was definitely made by Ezra Taft Benson, U. S. secretary of agriculture, in an address delivered in Calgary. Mr. Benson said that farm support prices were instituted when increased production was badly needed but the nation blundered badly by maintaining high support prices long after the need had passed. The national policy, he maintained, would not result in "dumping" but the U.S. will continue a vigorous campaign to increase exports of farm products. Wheat exports from the U.S. this year will likely be around 250 million bushels, and an effort will be made to boost that total "always by fair means," said the speaker. Wheat acreage has been cut by 30 per cent in the past two years, he said.

The abandoned farm home

By KATHERINE HOWARD

LONELY and deserted the old farmhouse stands in the silent yard. The garden, where once bright blossoms swayed in the breeze and lines of straight green vegetables made a goodly show, is neglected and overrun with weeds. Only the brave beauty of the lilac bushes soften the harsh lines of that most pathetic sight in the countryside, the house on an abandoned farm.

Nowadays the spectacle of these lonely empty houses is becoming more and more common to almost every rural district. There are few hamlets throughout Alberta which have not one or more of these houses, standing with somber, staring windows and sagging doors, sad examples of the march of Time, and the advance of progress.

The modern homes on many farms, brave in stucco finish, and wide picture windows, replete with awnings, intensify the contrast of these old homes, that for so many years housed families and echoed to the sound of young voices and lively feet.

There are several reasons for this increase in the number of empty houses throughout the country. Farms are sold, and the purchaser often lives in the district, and having his own home, farms the fields of his purchase, with little regard for the house. It's old-fashioned, he argues, and of little value, and so it falls into disrepair and decay.

Old people who have lived on farms for many years, pass away, or become unable to live alone in country solitude. Their children grow up and migrate to the cities in pursuit of other vocations than farming. Or they marry and build homes of their own, and then insist on their aged parents moving from the "Old House," to their own more comfortable modern ones.

Problem of the Old Folks

Everyone who has lived in the country for a number of years is familiar with the problem that confronts a family of grown-up children, when their father or mother, or even both of their parents are left alone on the homestead.

In spite of the intense desire of the old couple to spend their declining years in the home they have known and loved for years, their children insist, with loving obtuseness, that their parents make their home, either with them or in a little new house close to them.

It isn't fit, they argue, for mother or dad to live alone on the farm, miles from anyone. Something might happen to them. And so the precious possessions accumulated over many years are packed, the change to the little new house in Jim's yard is made, and one more old home is abandoned to the birds and the squirrels and the weasels, while Jim farms the fields from his place.

Replete with memories are these old, weather-worn houses, with shingles that curl at the edges in the hot summer sun and windows that are a target for every boy testing out his new .22 rifle for the first time. Memories that bring a lump to the throat of the old people who lived in them, and who turn their heads away, when they pass by the old home in their son's car.

It seems a great pity that there should not be some use made of these old houses. Many of them are of sturdy construction. They were built in the days when people expected to have big families, and the emphasis was on comfort and cosiness and protection from the elements of intense

cold in winter and heat in summer.

Useful Housing

In these days of housing shortages and lack of accommodation there should be no vacant homes, even in the country. With good highways and almost general car transportation, one would think that many people whose work takes them to the city might be glad to rent a country home in which children could be raised in health and safety.

With propane gas and electricity, easy to obtain, living conditions in the country are much simpler than they used to be. School facilities have progressed with the times and children attend the consolidated school riding with ease on the big, yellow buses.

Why, we wonder do these farm houses stand empty year after year, until the paint on them is blistered and worn, and they begin to sink, almost perceptibly, into the kindly earth at last?

Perhaps it is that the owners of the houses do not wish to rent them. Perhaps they are far away and it is difficult to contact them. Perhaps the owner, living with his son and daughter, his dreams and memories of the past to sustain him, resents the idea of anyone living in his old home.

Perhaps, pathetically, he clings to those memories and sees the old house as it was, bright and glowing, filled with life, and not the derelict shell it has become.

But surely it would be better to let someone have the chance to enjoy such a home. It would be much more satisfying to see the old place full of laughter and happiness, the garden filled with beauty once again, and the gloom and the weeds and the cobwebs that festoon the eaves, banished for the time.

Historic celebration

ARROWWOOD, Alberta, celebrated Farmers' Day with a most successful sports day. Eighteen senior citizens were on a float entered in the

parade. The oldest senior citizen was Grandma Margaret Ward who came to Vulcan district in 1905. Five generations of her family reside in the district and three generations of her family are eligible for Senior Citizen scrolls. Mr. and Mrs. Dick Badboy and Mr. Dick Brass, in beautifully beaded costumes represented the original settlers. Mrs. Morley Wallace and Mr. John Treichel, both born in Alberta, rode horses to lead the gaily decorated float.

W. G. GERRY

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Canadian Wheat Board supplementary report

THE 1953-54 pool conducted by the Canadian Wheat Board was closed on April 29, 1955, and the following is from the supplementary report presented to Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce, and through him to the House of Commons.

Total receipts of wheat in the 1953-54 Pool were 548,134,652.4 bushels. This total included 398,031,635.6 bushels delivered by producers from Aug. 1, 1953, to July 31, 1954, and an additional 1,423,455.1 bushels acquired by the Board from other than producers, as well as 148,679,561.7 bushels of priced open contracts and unsold stocks transferred from the 1952-53 Pool to the 1953-54 Pool as at January 30, 1954.

The final disposition of stocks in the 1953-54 Pool, including completed sales and weight losses in transit and drying, along with stocks transferred from the 1953-54 Pool to the 1954-55 Pool as at April 29, 1955, is shown in the following table:

Sales	Bushels
Domestic sales	74,591,355.9
Export Sales on a Class II basis	166,457,498.2
Export Sales under terms of the International Wheat Agreement	143,002,674.1
Weight losses in transit and drying	27,612.9
Total disposition	384,079,141.1
Transfer to the 1954-55 Pool account—Wheat	164,055,511.3
	548,134,652.4

Domestic sales applicable to the 1953-54 Pool were 74,591,355.9 bushels. Export sales on a Class II basis were 166,457,498.2 bushels, while export sales for registration under the provisions of the revised International Wheat Agreement amounted to 143,002,674.1 bushels. Completed sales to all markets (including weight losses) applicable to the 1953-54 Pool were 384,079,141.1 bushels. Open priced contracts and unsold stocks remaining in the Pool as at April 29, 1955, were transferred to the 1954-55 Pool.

Transfer of Remaining Stocks

Under the provisions of Section 29 of The Canadian Wheat Board Act, the 1953-54 Pool was closed on April 29, 1955. As at that date priced open sales contracts and unsold stocks of

wheat remaining in the Pool were transferred to the 1954-55 Pool.

The following table shows the principal grades of wheat transferred to the 1954-55 Pool as at April 29, 1955:

Grades (Including toughs and damp) Bush.	
No. 1 Northern	5,117,033.9
No. 2 Northern	101,458,626.8
No. 3 Northern	38,491,064.8
No. 4 Northern	5,268,032.6
No. 5 Wheat	6,272,542.3
Feed Wheat	309,333.3
No. 2 Can. West. Garnet	437,042.8
No. 3 Can. West. Garnet	5,253,699.4
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	106,872.8
No. 2 Alberta Winter	531,673.6
No. 3 Alberta Winter	116,534.5
Other Grades	693,054.5
Total	164,055,511.3

Total stocks transferred from the 1953-54 Pool to the 1954-55 Pool were 164,055,511.3 bushels. Of these stocks, 42,903,669.3 bushels were covered by open sales contracts and were transferred to the 1954-55 Pool at contract prices. The remaining 121,151,842.0 bushels of unsold stocks (including unpriced open sales contracts) were transferred to the 1954-55 Pool at the Board's current market price on the date of the transfer, namely, \$1.76 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern Wheat in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver, less an allowance of 4½¢ per bushel on all grades for carrying charges subsequent to the date of transfer. A further allowance of 7¢ per bushel was provided on grades comprising about 11% of the unsold stocks in the transfer which were considered to be slow moving or subject to greater market risk.

The following table shows the operating results of the 1953-54 Pool Account from August 1, 1953, to the closing date of the Pool, April 29, 1955:

Vitamin C helps to prevent scurvy and strengthens the walls of blood vessels. Good sources of this vitamin are fresh strawberries and currants, as well as citrus fruits and tomatoes.

Salads are always a treat at any season but during the summer when there are greater varieties of fresh vegetables to choose from, try experiments with other than the traditional salad material.

Wheat acquired by the Board :	Bushels,
Producers' deliveries, August 1, 1953 to July 31, 1954	398,031,635.6
Purchases from 1952-53 Pool Account—Wheat	148,679,561.7
Wheat otherwise acquired *	1,423,455.1
Total wheat acquired	548,134,652.4

	(Value)	(Value)
Cost of wheat acquired		\$795,192,849.17
Proceeds of Sales—August 1, 1953 to April 29, 1955	\$651,759,957.67	
Sales value of stocks transferred to 1954-55 Pool Account as at April 29, 1955	273,444,816.81	925,204,774.48
Gross surplus as at April 29, 1955		130,011,925.31
Operating costs — August 1, 1953, to April 29, 1955:		
(a) Carrying charges, including terminal storage	52,525,475.49	
(b) Net interest, exchange and bank charges	9,849,964.89	
(c) Additional freight (net)	131,479.98	
(d) Handling, stop-off and diversion charges	683,003.12	
(e) Drying charges	42,815.24	
(f) Administrative and general expenses	2,054,039.04	65,286,777.76

Surplus on operations of the Board on the 1953-54 Pool Account — Wheat for the period 1st August, 1953, to 29th April, 1955	\$ 64,725,147.55
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* Net bushels acquired from the adjustment of overages and shortages, etc., at country and terminal elevators at Board initial prices, basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver.

Farm machinery criticism

By A. H. ROBERTS

I WANTED to know what opinions farmers as a group, have about the various kinds of farm machinery on the market, and what a day we picked to ask them!

Imagine interviewing a farmer on Friday, May 13th—if you recall what kind of a day it was, and you probably do. A natural question on that day might have been: "Do you know of a drill that will seed wheat, oats, or barley in three inches of slushy snow?" A question like that, though, could have called for a stiff biff on the brisket. This late spring business is a source of great worry, and is quite unfunny to the farming fraternity.

The farmers we talked to, though, found it possible to be good-natured about it all. They dropped their worries about the weather, and talked farm machinery good-naturedly.

"Bert" Olive, who has dairy-farmed in the Priddis area since and during dobbin-power days, feels that farm machinery of today isn't too bad, all around.

"But," he says, "prices and workmanship would be more satisfactory if some of the unions would stop taking in any Tom, Dick or Harry who can pound a nail, drive a screw, or thread a nut on a bolt, and making a high-priced man of him over night." This was about all Mr. Olive had to say about the current factory output, but he had a couple of entirely different meaty topics to discuss, which we hope to talk over at another time, on these pages.

Improvements Noted

In talking to Ted Campbell of De Winton, he opined that the farm machinery has been getting handier, and the tractors more powerful, but he couldn't help throwing in a "plug" for an ancient and venerable Case tractor he has on his place. He bought it second-hand, some eighteen years ago, and it hadn't exactly been idle with the farmer owners. In fact, it had done all the farming on two sections, for twelve years, and today, after only a re-sleeving and valve job, this oldster can hold up its head in any company. Ted thinks this is real record, and we agree.

Mr. Campbell's main "beef" about the new machinery is the occasional incidence of factory carelessness. On a new combine, for instance, he found no provision had been made for a grease nipple in an awkward spot, where one is rather badly needed. "It seems a small matter to complain about, but it could lead to quite a little damage to the part involved, and other parts working from it," he said.

P. L. (Paul) Wollersheim, formerly of Coutts, Alberta, now farming at Blackie, also found a few faults. Paul is a keen observer from away back, and in fact has at least two going-concern machinery inventions to his credit.

He had this to say: "Yes, there are quite a number of ways in which farm machinery and tractors could be improved. The one that comes to my mind most often is the need for a foot, as well as hand accelerator on tractors. When the tractor is being very slowly driven, the hand accelerator is just fine, but when travelling on the road, in road gear, I prefer the use of a foot control for safety. This would apply particularly when an inexperienced person is driving."

"Again speaking of the tractor, and safety, I would like to see tractors equipped with dual clutch controls, that is a foot pedal as well as a hand lever. The hand lever is the handier to reach from the ground when the tractor is doing belt work. It saves quick (and sometimes painful) scrambling for the seat when things go wrong. The foot control is nicer to handle for putting the tractor in motion, and can be worked more rapidly in an emergency."

"So much for tractors — now what do you think of the machinery?" we asked.

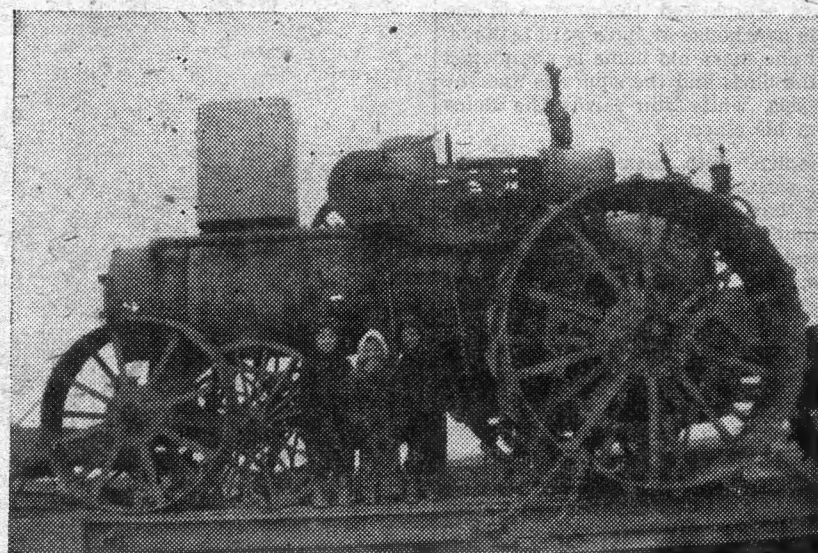
"What I'd most like to see is stainless steel discs on tillers and the same for plow mouldboards. It's easy to say, 'put grease or some preparation on these surfaces after using, to prevent rust.' This, however, is a rather large, and too frequent undertaking, in the kind of weather we have been having."

So there are some of the criticisms of the present farm machinery.

But look, now, let's not let the inventors sleep. Why not a tiller-seeder-harvester combination that slaps in the seed in May, and has the grain in the granary before Stampede time? Anyone interested?

Punishing a child by sending him to bed without supper may have a worse effect upon his health than upon his conscience. However, withholding a rich dessert or candy will not reduce the valuable part of his diet.

Sleep is as necessary to a worker or student as his food. If he gets too little of either his health suffers. It is advisable to find out the amount of sleep best suited to the individual and then try to get that amount each night.



The first steam tractor. Photo sent by Anne Rabyiniuk, Wakaw, Sask. This tractor is in Saskatchewan Museum.

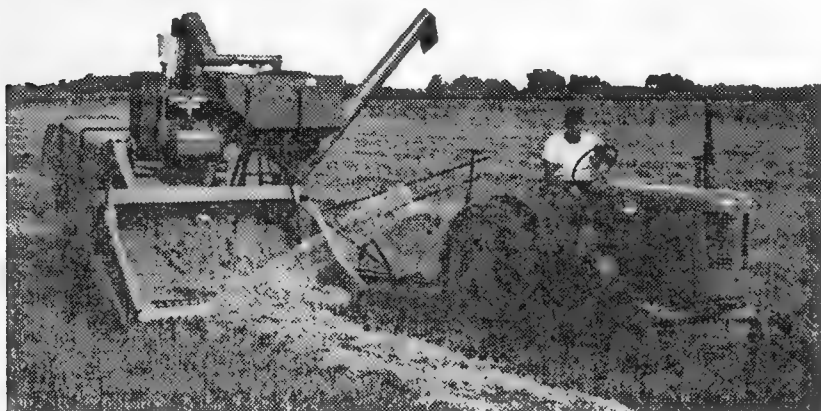
Hard Work Takes a Holiday

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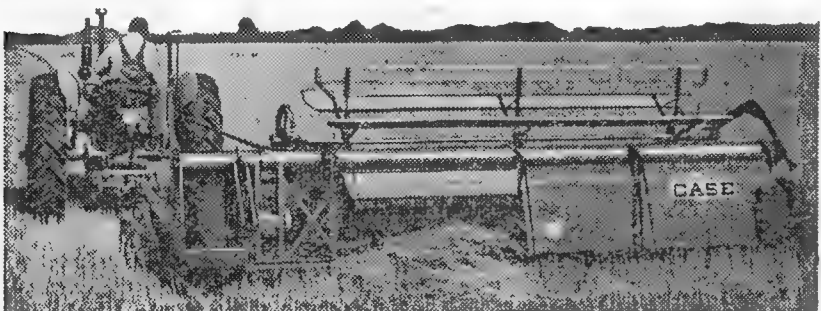


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Simple design saves weight and cost without sacrificing strength or harvesting capacity. Makes an easy load for the low-cost 2-plow Case "VAC-14" Tractor shown above. Has many of the advanced features of the "120" Self-Propelled, including fast-unloading auger that swings back for passing trees and for road transport, and header that detaches quickly for storage, transport, or easy access to cylinder. See these great Case Combines at your Case dealer's. Ask him about the Case Income Payment Plan that helps you buy *what you need when you need it*.



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JENNY WAYNE stood on the beaten earth platform, clutching tightly to a little grimy hand in each of her own. She looked about her at the bleakness, at the never-ending expanse of nothingness, and tried to smile bravely at her husband, who was also holding to a pair of grimy hands. She tried desperately to hide the despair that was tugging at her heart.

She could see nothing but a little station that looked like a dry goods box turned upside down, and a huge tent some distance away that later proved to be a makeshift hotel for settlers. There were also two or three crude log shacks standing near, and one of these she knew was to be their home for the winter months, until a house of sorts could be erected on the homestead her husband had filed on the previous spring.

When Will came West looking for land the spring before, it had been necessary for him to travel by team from Calgary, for that was as far as the rails reached at that time. He had chosen a homestead and built a little shack and four children and his settler's effects.

And there they were standing at the crossroads of a new life in a country new and untried. They had the distinction of arriving on the first train to reach Wetaskiwin.

"Wetaskiwin," Jenny thought, as she looked about her at the never ending expanse. Her eye rested on the tent, and then penetrated the deepening dusk, until she discovered the outline of the crude supply store some distance away. "Wetaskiwin," she thought again, — "why this is it — this is Wetaskiwin."

The name delighted her and frightened her, too. It was so typical of the country. "An Indian name," Will, her husband had explained — "an Indian name meaning Peace Hills. 'It happened like this,' he had gone on to tell them," There are two Indian tribes in the West who were sworn enemies. They were called the Crees and the Blackfeet. Everytime the two tribes met, there would be blood shed. One day as one tribe was returning from a fur-trading expedition, they saw the enemy tribe top a rise about a mile away. The warriors knew well

Pioneer mother

By IRENE LOUISE HARRISON

what would happen if they met, and as they had their squaws and children with them, they decided to ride ahead in an effort to win the warring tribe to peace. Perhaps the other tribe was tired of fighting — who knows? At any rate the two chiefs sat together on a little rise and smoked their pipe of peace, then they buried the hatchet, and gave the place the name of "Wetaskiwin" — Hills of Peace.

At the look of sudden alarm in his young wife's eyes, Will hastened to reassure her. "The Indians are peaceful now," he told her. "The government has put them on a reservation. The corner of the reservation is only about two miles from our homestead, but the Indians won't bother you."

Jenny Wayne showed a dauntless courage that winter, as she attempted to turn the bleakness of a bare log cabin into a home. If at times there was an aching home sickness for the life she had known as a girl in Ontario, she gave no sign. If at times a feeling of nostalgia stirred in her breast as she thought of the little school room where she had once reigned with a teacher's unquestionable right, she held it in abeyance while with a renewed burst of energy she tackled the many, many tasks that face a pioneer mother.

Early in the spring logs were cut for the house on the homestead, and Jenny seemed untiring as she chinked cracks and cooked and mended. There were so many things to attend to, bruises to kiss and wrap up, butter and bread to make, and always she was conscious of the Indians just a little ways down the prairie trail. Often she would see them ride past the house. They never molested them but they gave no outward signs of friendliness. Sometimes in the still of the evenings, she could hear the distant throbbing of the tom toms and the monotone of the war chant, for it was well known now that the Indian harboured a resentment towards the white settlers that often bordered on hostility.

Will broke a few acres that summer with his team and walking plow and Jenny planted a garden and a little bed of tansy beside the house. Years later the roadside was to be yellow with tansy started from that little bed, but that summer the bright yellow eyes open to the sunlight was the touch of civilization that kept Jenny's spirits from crumbling into the abject despair.

They invested in five milch cows and Jenny learned to milk. She discovered the art of going over the cows after they were milked. "The cream lies in the little bit of milk that settles in the cow's udder about ten minutes after she is milked," she told her husband.

Times were hard for the settlers that winter and the young pioneer mother sent east for some candle moulds. Before a trip to town for supplies she often stayed up all night making tallow candles to trade along with tubs of sweet yellow butter, for groceries.

The wives of the other settlers saw some hair switches that she had made and they saved their hair combings and had Jenny make some for them. They each gave her two or three chickens for her trouble, and soon she had a flock of twenty-five hens—all colors and sizes, but they laid eggs.

Indian Scare

One morning in the early spring, Will found it necessary to go to Edmonton. He started out early with his team and wagon. He would be away about three days. That evening a settler arrived at the Wayne homestead. He was very excited and talked almost incoherently. "There is a rumor afloat that the Indians are on the warpath," he told her. "Tonight they plan to surround all the white men's homes and burn them."

Jenny was beside herself. The lengthening shadows were already falling. There was no time to go anywhere — or no place to go if there were time. She decided to brave it out where she was. With a prayer in her heart she barred and locked the door and tucked her four children in their beds. She did not go to bed herself that night but sat in a chair at the window with the darkness pressing in upon her.

Every few minutes she unbarred the door and stepped out into the blackness to listen. Did she imagine a movement in the trees that clustered near, — an unnatural swaying of the tansy stalks? She did not know what she intended to do if the Indians came. Bargain with them for the lives of her children perhaps, plead with them for all their lives, or rouse the children and make a mad dash with them for freedom?

Slowly the hours dragged onward. Jenny made a dozen trips to the upstairs bedroom, that night just to look down upon her sleeping babes, just to assure her that they were still alive and safe. At last a streak of light grey showed in the eastern sky, and for the first time Jenny burst into tears — "Oh, God," she whispered, "Oh, Will," and then smiled tremulously as she realized that there was the same amount of prayer and thankfulness in each.

Jenny's clever mind and busy fingers found much to do.

One dark night there was a knock at the door. A settler who had moved in, that summer and whom they had not yet met, stood outside, head bent against a lashing storm. His wife was having a baby — would Mrs. Wayne come — a neighbor had

told them she often acted as mid-wife. It was pouring rain and it was five miles to the settler's home, it was past mid-night, but Mrs. Wayne did not hesitate. She grabbed a great rain coat of her husband's and an old umbrella. Hastily she threw a few things into a black satchel and she was ready. A few hours later, she placed a soft little bundle in the arms of a pale, tired, frightened girl, sighed a little and made herself and the two young people a cup of tea. In the same way she was often called at all hours to help lay out the dead.

Days were passing swiftly on the little frontier farm. There was so much to be done. Jenny spent the long winter evenings spinning and knitting. Her knitting was something to see and her stitches were beautiful and lacy. The other pioneer women who were content with a plain purl two, knit two, were a little amazed to discover that there were so many different knitting stitches. Her quilts too were beautiful to behold, all pieced and quilted by hand. Many a winter's afternoon was spent in quilting. The settlers had to make their own entertainment. They would get together for taffy pulls, spelling and quilting bees, square dances and many an amateur play. The young people went on sleighing and skating parties. New settlers were coming in every day. There were not many homesteads left to be filed on now. The Wayne's home just naturally seemed to become a stopping place for the people travelling around looking for land.

They partitioned off the front room and took over postal duties for the other settlers. Once a week Will drove to Wetaskiwin for the mail for their vicinity. This added greatly to Jenny's duties, but she always seemed to find time for each new task as it came.

The First School

A school was built near the Wayne's home. It was one of the first to be in operation in Alberta. The young girl engaged for teaching duties boarded around from place to place, spending a week or a fortnight under each roof, before she moved on to the next neighbor. Her board was part of her salary, and it fell equally on all the settlers to contribute towards it. It was nice to have a regular school for the children to attend. It relieved the woman of one of her duties, for she had been attempting to teach the two oldest children at home.

One winter a terrible scourge of scarlet fever hit the district. The two oldest Wayne boys were amongst the first to contract it. For days and nights, they rolled on their cots delirious with fever, while Jenny kept a constant vigil at the bedside. The nearest practicing doctor was in Edmonton, although Wetaskiwin boasted a druggist who knew almost as much about medicine as a doctor did.

At midnight one night as Jenny was keeping her never-ending watch by the sick boys, the fever broke, the crisis was passed, and Jenny went down on her knees in thankfulness as she realized that her children were to be spared to her once more.

The district did not boast a regular minister, but travelling missionaries came through every little while. They would stay for a few months, visiting from home to home, and hold services in the little school house on a Sunday afternoon, and then they would drift away again to other districts. Sometimes there would not be any more for a long time and then suddenly a horse and buggy would appear over the horizon. A pious looking man would alight and introduce himself politely. He would immediately be in-

(Continued on page 15)

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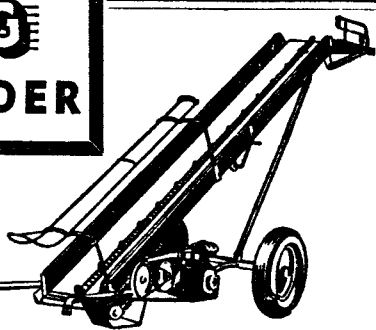
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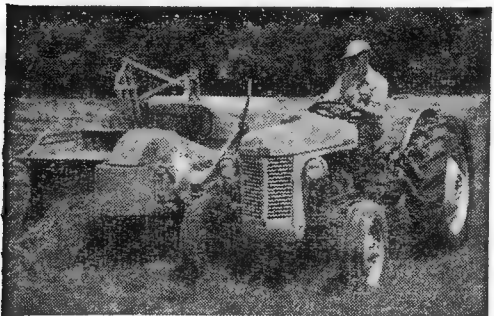
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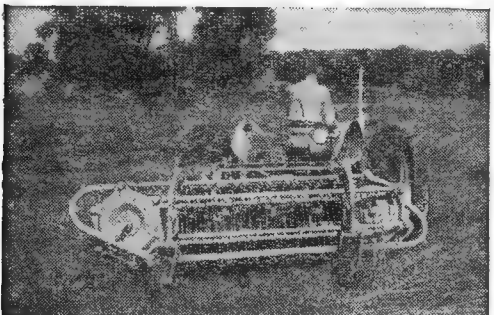
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This Ferguson exclusive selects and maintains working draft automatically, lifts and lowers your plow without disturbing draft setting. The Double-Acting Control Spring measures both compression and tension forces, weight or draft, so you get greater accuracy for discing or cultivating. In utility jobs, such as operating a crane or loader, you can hold the implement rigidly in any position.



2. Dual-Range Transmission—

New, low-range transmission gives full lugging power while maintaining low-range speed for tough harvesting, heavy-draft plowing or subsoiling. Low range is useful, too, for close, accurate cultivation, transplanting or spraying. High range permits speeds up to 14 mph for mowing, raking, light hauling or highway travel. Six forward speeds, two reverse.



3. 2-Stage Clutching—

Means single-pedal control of both transmission and PTO. For "live" PTO jobs, pressing the pedal half way down (you can feel when you're there) disengages transmission, but PTO continues to run for clearing such implements as the forage harvester and baler. Press the pedal all the way down and you can stop both tractor and PTO immediately.



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CONGRATULATIONS! Massey-Harris-Ferguson shares with Saskatchewan and Alberta a sense of pride in the accomplishments of their first 50 years as two of the greatest farming areas of the world. May Saskatchewan and Alberta enjoy a golden harvest in this their golden anniversary year!

One day I was through the bush when I saw a rabbit sitting in the snow. I thought he was just fooling me, so I turned my horse to go against him. The horse just about stepped on him, and still the rabbit wouldn't move. I got curious then and got off my horse. I picked up the rabbit and I saw he was frozen.

Stella Nowusad.

Carrot River, Sask.

One Saturday we went to town and arrived home rather late, so we all went out to do the chores. After we had finished milking we heard someone honk the car. I went to see who it was. And what do you think? It was just our house cat. The car door had been left open and he had been up on the steering wheel. When I got there he was sitting in the back window.

James R. Branson.

R.R. 1, Innisfail, Alta.

One day my Dad saw a baby rabbit in the field when he was working. He caught it and brought it home. He said that he thought he had lost it, but it had fallen out of his pocket. It had been on the tractor riding around for an hour and a half. We tamed the rabbit, and he eats oatmeal, wheat and drinks milk. He is very lively. On Sunday night he went upstairs. None of us could sleep, but me. Last night he did the same thing.

Irene Russell.

Wrentham, Alta.

Last year something always used to get into our garden at night and consume about two dozen cabbage heads, the corn and beet tops, so I decided to stay up at night and watch what would happen. In about half an hour my pet horse came up to the stile across the fence and cleverly and easily climbed over and began munching on the nearby cabbages.

Roman Bizon.

Spruce Valley, Alberta.



Last spring an owl laid two eggs in a chicken's nest, on top of an old barn. A chicken had laid another egg which looked alike. My mother picked the eggs up and set them under a hen. To our surprise, we found two young owls hatched.

Phillip Pawlsvski.

Square Hill, Sask.

Our cat, Mitz, had three baby kittens about two weeks ago. One kitten was blind in both eyes, one was blind in one eye, and the third one had three legs. It certainly is funny, because just last year she had two kittens which were wild and whenever we tried to catch them they bit us.

Emelie Grace.

Bowmanville, Ontario.

One day one of our neighbors came over to help us saw wood. He had two light colored dogs along. One took after our sow. The sow immediately gave chase and he ran around the house. The sow spied the second one and took after it. The poor thing ran into the door of our house. The sow stopped, her head not one foot from the door, waiting for the innocent creature to come out. All of a sudden the guilty one came around the corner, when piggy saw it she took after him hell bent for leather.

Harold Germain.

Hazel Dell, Sask.

Geese die of broken heart, I'm quite sure. We had two geese and they wanted to set after having laid 20 eggs, so on Friday Mama gave them the eggs. The same day the old sow

got out of her pen and into the goose pen and broke the eggs. One goose went outside bowed her head so the beak touched the ground immovable till Monday, then went to the slough and into a nearby bush. Mama went to see where she was and brought her home as she was too weak to walk. That evening she sat by the little pigs and spread her wings as if to mother them. They ran away. The next morning we found her—her head bowed — dead.

Sheila Germain.

Hazel Dell, Sask.

We sent to Manitoba for a two-months-old Collie pup, and when she came she was the color of "Lassie" of movie fame, so we named her "Lassie". We had had her about two months, one day she was taken for a ride in a strange car, and when the car was stopped at a neighbor's home, she got out and ran away. As there was a lake she had to run around it, and in spite of all the calling she disappeared. We inquired all around and had some false hopes of her being found. We had notices in three post offices and a reward offered.

Three weeks went by and no one had found her; naturally we had almost given up hope.

One day we had just sat down to dinner when the phone rang, a friend told Mom he thought our dog had been found. Daddy, my sister and I went right into town. Sure enough Lassie was tied in a truck. A man had been picking stones and had noticed what he thought was three coyotes playing around, was going to shoot at them, but thought one looked strange, and went closer. The coyotes ran away, but the other animal ran to a granary and climbed under it. The man remembered us asking about a collie pup, so spent quite a while coaxing Lassie out so he could get a hold of her. He put her in his truck and brought her to town. We sure were glad to get her home again. When she got home, she cried and cried when she saw us again.

Thanks to a friend for her return. He would not accept the reward for his trouble.

Evidently Lassie did not trust strange yards, so made friends with the coyotes.

Carol Rask.

Alticane, Sask.

"He'll never live!" said Daddy and neither did my brother Teddy nor sister Margaret think so when they saw the tiny ball of fur I held in the palm of my hand.

"He'll never live, you can't raise bush rabbits that small!" said our neighbors when they saw him later, in our house.

Well, he did live. We fed him milk many times a day from an eye dropper, and kept him warmly covered at night, water-bottle and all, by the stove. In two weeks' time, "Winkie" as we called the little fellow, was able to lap up the milk from a spoon and soon from a saucer. He loved the fresh, warm milk.

As Winkie grew, we kept enlarging his box. It became a one-man's chore to keep him in any box! By the time he was the size of a week-old kitten, he was as playful as a puppy. We would put our hand down in the big box, in a few minutes, Winkie would

come dashing out of the cornflake box where he hid, run up our arm or make little dashes at our hands. Sometimes he would stand on his hind legs and slap at our moving finger. By this time he was nibbling on carrots, lettuce and cress. We gave him fresh sand, etc., every day. He knew all of us, but would keep well under cover when strangers were about.

One very hot July day, my brother took Winkie on his bed with him. When I looked in Teddy's room later, Winkie was stretched out like a cat, close to Teddy's face, and both were fast asleep!

Sometimes at night Winkie would get out of his box and one night he went into Mother and Daddy's room. Mum said he scampered all over the floor, but when she put her hand down the side of the bed, he played with her fingers and then curled up under her hand and went to sleep.

Well, we had thirteen cats last year, all pets, believe it or not! So one day, when Winkie was half grown, Mum took him out in the grove and let him go before one of the thirteen got him.

A long time after, whenever we saw a bit of bunny fur, and once when Teddy found a little white tail, we all wondered, "Is — or was — that Winkie?" I do hope not!

Karen Dunham.

Carnduff, Sask.

A visit to an Indian camp

By MILLICENT VIGAR MARTIN

It was a hot day in June when I rode to the Sun Dance. The prairie was bright with fresh green grass and many hued flowers. The gophers ran busily about and the ducks on the sloughs flew into the air with loud quacks when my horse and dog and I disturbed them. The camp was situated in the Bow Valley about ten miles from Gleichen. The Indians knew me now, as I always rode a very pretty buckskin horse which they admired, and I was usually accompanied by my bloodhound dog. They called him "dog with big ears". Inside the Sun Lodge which was made of tree branches and looked very cool, the squaws were sitting with their paipooses, and a group of Indians was beating tomtoms and blowing whistles. One Nitchie made a speech, then a dozen chiefs lined up and marched into the lodge dressed in blankets and beadwork. Their faces were painted red and yellow, and each carried a gun loaded with blank cartridges. One Indian carried a stick on which dollar bills were fastened.

Now and again the squaws on one side of the lodge would give a loud cry and the other side would answer. It seemed to be time for tea, for some of the squaws entered the lodge carrying pots of tea, soup and rice which they passed to the squaws inside the lodge. There was a great deal of noise.

It was time for me to go home so I went to get my buckskin who felt quite at home in these surroundings. He had belonged to Chief Yellow Horse at one time. I might add that when riding on the Reserve at different times I sometimes met Chief Yellow Horse driving in his buggy and with the aid of an interpreter he always asked me if I would sell my horse back to him.

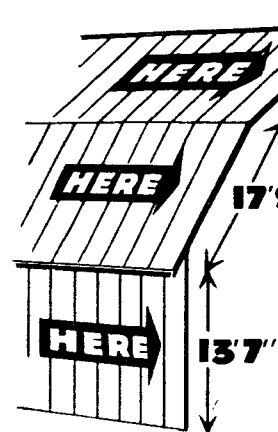
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FRM 131

Pioneer mother

(Continued from page 12)

vited in for supper and the night, and the little frontier district would once again have regular church services for awhile.

One day Will bought a little red and white milch cow at an auction sale. It was not long afterwards that a band of Indians going by on the road spied her in the pasture. They stopped, caught the cow, and led her to the barn. There in front of Will's amazed eyes they clipped the hair from her side and showed him that she bore their brand. Without further ado they led the cow away, back to the reserve. That was simple justice. It was their cow and they had her back again. They were not interested in punishing the offender who ever he might be. It fell on Will to trace down the original offender. The cow had changed hands several times after

it was stolen from the reserve as a little calf, yet the Indians had recognized her instantly. It only served to prove the futility of a mere white man trying to outwit the red.

Coyotes were everywhere. They seemed to travel in bands. It was nothing to see seven or eight slinking across the pasture below the house. They rarely attacked the livestock, however, perhaps because they were not hungry. The country abounded with fat prairie chickens and sleek looking jack rabbits. These were the chief source of food for many of the homesteaders the first few years.

Jenny did not mind the coyotes in the daytime, but at night when their wailing voices could be heard on all sides a little shiver of apprehension would shoot down her spine. The beautiful milky way spanning the heavens and the awesome display of the northern lights would lose their wonder for her when the coyotes howled.

The Indians became quite friendly as time passed, and Jenny lost her fear of them. They would often stop at the house for a drink of water or just to pass the time of day. Squatting on the ground they would tell some of their beliefs concerning many of the wonders of nature. Jenny found these very fascinating and she never tired of listening to them. She learned that the Indian, though friendly, was always proud and a little aloof. They greatly admired courage and honesty and their word was as good as their bond. If dealt with fairly they always responded in a like manner. They never forgot a kind deed nor forgave an unkind one.

The years went by and the country progressed and prospered. It became one of the richest in the world. It completely justified the faith the early settlers had put in it.

This is just a little tribute paid to one of the first women settlers, with-

out whom we could not have an Alberta as we know it today. We are all extremely proud of Jenny and many other pioneer ladies like her, who went through untold hardships, privation and loneliness to settle Alberta — to make Alberta possible, — but I am, perhaps the proudest of all — for you see Jenny Wayne was my grandmother.

West Germany passed Canada as a world trading nation last year with a total foreign trade of \$9,760,000,000, compared with Canada's total of \$8,100,000. Germany ranked third to the U. K. and the U.S.A.

* * *

Children should be given small responsibilities at an early age. A little praise for the way the job is done, with tolerance for mistakes, will help to teach a youngster to accept his part in the home program.

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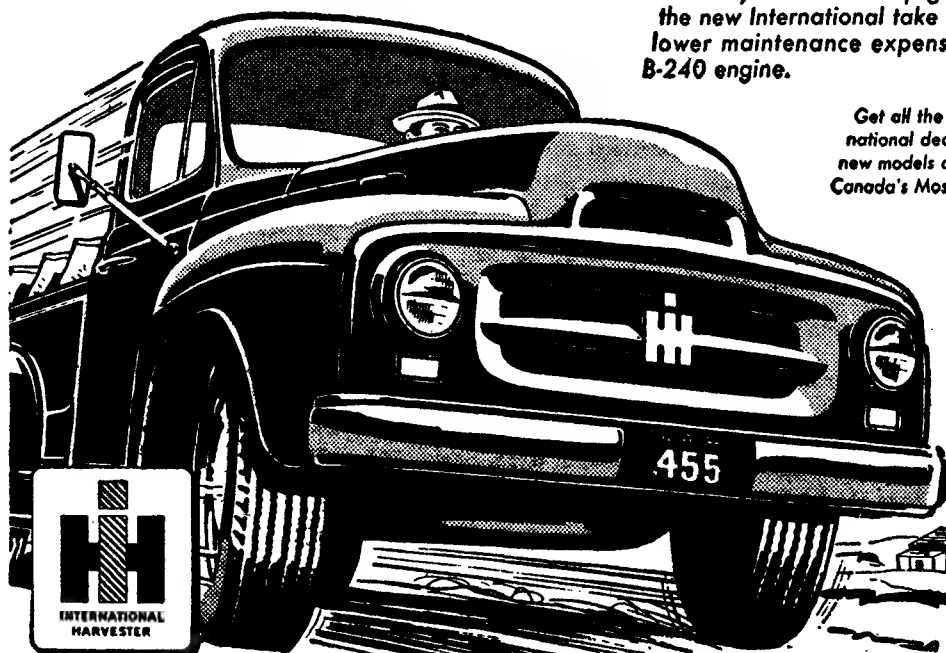
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Wrong page

The Editor :

May I use your paper to address a few remarks to your correspondent Fred Stockton, of Drumheller? Maybe we can rescue him from the apparent mental fog which has him engulfed.

My former letter referred to picture on page 24, February number of Farm and Ranch Review. You apparently were looking at page 30 of March number which shows a Reeves engine as stated in yours. You were off the beam 30 days and six pages. Freddie, you are all wet!

J. L. Sterling.

Coutts, Alta.

Root cause of depression

The Editor :—

In regard to a letter written by Iver C. Guest in June issue re margarine, prompted me to write. A thorough study of what effect the use of margarine is to the economy of Canada, would give Mr. Guest a somewhat different slant on things. The production of butter is an important part of the dairy industry of any country and if not kept on a healthy position will not only fail itself, but drag all other basic industries with it, thus affecting the whole economy of Canada.

For after considerable thought and calculation the conclusion I have reached is that the reason we have economic troubles is that as a country we allow the basic industries to get in financial trouble. To the urban people buying margarine may seem a saving but by doing so they take away the income of a basic industry. In the end they themselves will be the ones to suffer for whenever you place any basic industry in financial trouble you affect all society. In buying an outside product it tends to unbalance our economy.

Thus saving a few cents a week might create a situation of no work so you couldn't even buy margarine.

Wallace Marr.

Millet, Alberta.

Those Free Rides

The Editor :

Recently editorial comments have appeared in some newspapers regarding our pampered M.P.'s strong arming their way onto the new fast trans-Canada trains via their railway passes. Now the Farm and Ranch Review comes out with such an editorial.

The gist of these editorials is why our well-paid M.P.'s should ride free on the railways at all let alone have de-luxe service. This is a good subject and one for which there is no good answer.

However, none of these editorial writers, I have read, have let the public in on the secret that editors, too, ride free on passes granted by the railways. And again why?

There might be an argument for railway employees riding on passes, but I can't think of a reasonable one. Do employees of Simpson's, or Eaton's, or Imperial Oil, or any other outfit lug home their employer's product without any charge at all? What is the difference?

Most company employees are al-

lowed a reasonable discount in such matters and that is all the railway employees should get.

No one else, politicians, editors, or what have you should be cluttering up passenger train seats without having first dug into their wallets.

John V. Drome.

Lethbridge, Alta.

Early land sales

To the Editor :

May I add a little to the pioneer history of Alberta? Back in the spring of 1908 I started in the real estate business at Reston, Manitoba. One of the first firms I got in contact with was the O. W. Kerr Company of Minneapolis. They were doing big business selling Southern Alberta lands to American farmers. Those were the days when Southern Alberta farmers were getting rich growing hard winter wheat. They had a big crop in 1907 when most of the Saskatchewan wheat crop was frozen.

In 1907-08 winter hit Iowa hard. Southern Alberta had one of the mildest winters on record. When a mild spell hit Alberta, the O. W. Kerr Land Co. would run a trainload of farmers from snow-bound Iowa to the green fields of Southern Alberta; the train would stop amid green fields of winter wheat; horses, cattle, and sheep, would be seen grazing on the open prairie with balmy winds and sunny skies. Well those farmers sure bought Southern Alberta wheat lands.

Another part of the story — in the pioneer days — large tracts of Southern Alberta lands were sold in solid blocks to ranchers. (The H. B. Co. and school lands, 4 sections to a township, were not sold.) When the winter wheat boom developed, a lot of these lands were sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre to land companies. These companies, like the O. W. Kerr Company, advertised and resold these lands to American farmers for \$15.00 to \$25 per acre.

Gordon McLean.

Pipestone, Man.,

Veteran Railroader Writes

The Editor :

On page 14 of the May number, on line 6, column 3, of the article by J. W. Maunder the statement made is all wrong. Any number of retired railway men around Lethbridge will ask how in h—l did you get to Great Falls if you did not, in 1886 and up to 1908, travel on the Great Falls & Canada narrow gauge, which changed to Alberta Railway & Coal Co., and later on to Alberta Railway & Irrigation Co. Later, under the management of P. L. Naismith, the line was changed to standard gauge and about 1908 was bought by the C.P.R. The track south of Coutts in Montana was bought by Jim Hill's Great Northern Railway.

I can't say when the last through train ran to Shelby and south, but Charley Steele, who wrote on page 12, should be able to tell you. Anyway the narrow gauge tracks, rolling stock and two locomotives were in the Lethbridge yards as late as 1908, as I fired the last of these locomotives as it drove up tracks on to flat cars, along with the other stuff, for shipment to the Alaska, White Pass & Yukon Railway, via Seattle.

On page 36, column 3, of the same



EASIEST-HANDLING BIG POWER FARMING HAS EVER KNOWN

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Dinsmore show and sale

GAIL THOMSON, eleven year old daughter of Roy Thomson, Dinsmore showed the Grand Champion at the 4th annual Fat Stock Show held at the Dinsmore Memorial Arena on June 9th. Gail, a member of the Dinsmore 4H Club showed her calf against 48 other entries and saw it sell to International Packers later that day for 35½c lb., top price of the day. Bernice Thomson, also of Dinsmore placed second and sold her calf for 22c per lb. Average price for the club calves was 19.6 cents per lb.

Over 700 people jammed around the ring to watch the show, 4th annual one to be held in that centre. A fine display by the six 4H clubs competing drew many favorable comments.

The clubs participating this year were the Vanscoy, Montrose, Macrorie, Fertile Valley, Birsay and Dinsmore 4H beef clubs. Dr. C. M. Williams, University of Sask., Animal Husbandry Department was judge. He commended the members on their excellent showing. He was particularly impressed with the heifer classes. Doreen Jones of Birsay won the Grand Championship with a very typey Hereford calf.

The sale yielded excellent prices with many buyers from the Saskatoon market and local livestock dealers. Auctioneering duties were shared by Mac Grant, Dinsmore, and J. J. O'Hara, Swanson.

The 4H Booster Club, sponsors of the show and sale are already making plans for a show in 1956. Several new communities have indicated that they will sponsor 4H calf clubs and take part in this event.

issue in the letter "Where Stakes are Planted," your correspondent B. E. Grosskopf, is correct. The first photo is an "Avery Undermounted". No one but a blind man would call a locomotive type steamer anything else. No. 2 is a Reeves. Who ever saw a John Deere tractor, outside of those two cylinder noisemakers that you hear two miles away?

Now for the iron post mounds he asks about. These are iron 2-ft. pipes or posts, with a bronze or gunmetal cap on top, driven into the centre of the space, surrounded by the four square holes. On the bronze cap is stamped the

¼ sec., tp., etc., and a warning of the penalty imposed for "removing or defacing" is stamped thereon. These are to be found on the northeast corner of the southeast quarters of sections 1 to 6, and on the centre of the south line of each section 1 to 6 on the township line. I expect the same system applies to sections 13 to 18 and sections 25 to 30.

Anyhow, if he writes to the department of the interior at Ottawa he will be furnished with a diagram of his section and where to find the iron post mound, and the bronze or gunmetal capped stake. Mine are still there, in the ground, as when I homesteaded 50 years ago. I uncovered them some 30 years ago, still in good shape.

I trust this information will satisfy B. E. Grosskopf, of Kera, Sask. If he wants the information straight let him write The Surveyor General, Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa. He will get a detailed explanation, a diagram, and any other information he may require.

E. J. Larter.

Picture Butte, Alberta.

U. S. wheat farmers favor government controls

The United States wheat farmers favor wheat acreage controls. In a plebiscite held on June 25th, 77.5 per cent of the farmer vote in 36 states was in favor of the government plan.

As a result of the vote the floor price for wheat will be \$1.81 from the 1956 wheat crop. It would have been \$1.19 if the vote had been adverse.

This year the floor price is \$2.02. Last year it was \$2.20.

It is planned to discourage the production of soft varieties of wheat and encourage the production of durum and high protein wheats.

Farmers and economists

THE efforts of economists, when properly applied to the problems of farm groups, can be of immeasurable assistance. But economists should have some practical experience in farming, along with their scholastic training, in order for them to have the right prospective. The above is what Roy C. Marler told the annual meeting of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society in an address delivered to that body on June 21 on the subject, "What Farmers Expect from Economists." Mr. Marler is president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

The speaker stated that out of the 700 or 800 economists in Canada he knew of only two serving farmers, one on a provincial basis and one on the staff of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The main value of the services of an economist, he said, is in providing accurate statistical reference data, and accurate mathematical findings covering the past and present. In the past farm organizations have weakened their presentations through lack of having unquestionable facts and statistics included therein.

Another field for economists is the projection of opinion on future developments. The very uncertainty of agriculture, due to climatical and other conditions, said Mr. Marler, makes projections uncertain, to say the least. The best help the economist can give is to stress the importance of such variations in production and the influence of such on the whole farm economic pattern.

Mr. Marler said that the opposition of certain economists to marketing ideas and plans developed by farmers created a certain amount of lack of confidence in the profession on the part of many farmers.

Minerals for beef cattle

MINERAL elements, although not required in large quantities, are of great importance in the nutrition of farm animals. They maintain the animal in health and promote normal functioning of the body in growth, production and reproduction. Twelve to fifteen minerals appear to be essential in the animal body but less than half of these are likely to be lacking in common Manitoba feeds.

Sodium and chlorine (supplied as salt) should be supplied for all classes of stock. In areas where an iodine deficiency exists, in the soil, iodized salt should be used and in cobalt deficient areas cobaltized salt is available. Except for salt, calcium and phosphorous are the two minerals most likely to require supplementation and their relative importance will vary with local conditions, type of ration and level of production.

Forage grown in many areas is likely to be low in phosphorous because of soil deficiencies in this element. Ra-

tions of high roughage content are apt to lack phosphorous while calcium will likely be lacking in rations containing large proportions of grains. The needs of nursing cows for minerals, particularly calcium and phosphorous, are increased and an adequate supply is essential for optimum breeding results.

Rations for wintering beef cattle, particularly where a large percentage of grass hay is used, should contain a supplement such as bone meal to provide an ample supply of phosphorous. A similar supplement would be advantageous for the breeding herd on pasture. For fattening cattle, when on full grain feeding, calcium is more likely to be required and can be provided in the form of ground limestone. Mineral mixtures may be self fed and once deficiencies are overcome animals will consume only a few ounces per head daily.

At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, minerals are included in the grain ration for fattening cattle at a level of one per cent and additional salt is provided free choice in the exercise yard. A phosphorous supplement, in addition to salt is supplied for the breeding herd.

About one Canadian in every four regularly receives money from the federal government. Taxes in Canada this year will be about twice the total amount contributed in 1949.

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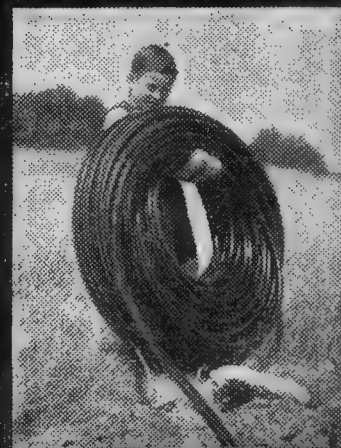
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SUPPLIERS OF PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS

Canadian Industries (1954) Limited supplies polythene resin to Canada's pipe manufacturers.

A 5-year-old Jersey cow was sold for \$10,600 at the B. H. Bull & Son auction at Brampton, Ontario. The cow holds the Canadian record of 36 quarts of milk a day. Arthur Mayor, of New Jersey, was the buyer.

Bernard Gravel, Delmas, Sask., got 75c a lb. for his prize-winning Aberdeen-Angus steer at the annual North Battleford cattle show and sale. The animal won the reserve grand championship and the championship of the 4-H club classes. It was bought by the T. Eaton Co.

A year-old Hereford bull brought the top price of \$550 at the annual pure-bred beef cattle show and sale at Wadena, Sask. The bull was bred by F. Toles & Son, Quill Lake.

There are about 15,000 head of buffalo at Wood Buffalo Park in Alberta. This is the largest herd left in the world.

Quebec is Canada's largest province. Prince Edward Island is the smallest.

On the basis that the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar was 100c in 1930, its present purchasing power is placed at 65c.

Feeding the beef herd

By GRANT MacEWAN

IT has happened many times in the past, that uncertainty about grain markets led to new interest in livestock on western farms. With two million cattle in the Province of Alberta and another two million in Saskatchewan and Manitoba together, that class of livestock offers an excellent means by which surplus grains and forages can be turned to readily marketable products. With the outlook for grain sales as it is in 1955, the opportunities in exchanging farm feeds for meat are not to be overlooked.

Of all domestic livestock, the fodder-eating beef cattle and sheep live under the most nearly natural conditions and thus present the fewest problems in nutrition. Neither the beef cow nursing a calf nor the beef steer being fattened for market carries the great physiological burden of production that is borne by the dairy cow with a daily output of 75 or 80 pounds of milk or the hundred-pound bacon pig that is expected to double its weight in two and one-half months. The practical result is that rationing is comparatively simple in the case of beef cattle.

Breeding beef cattle on Canadian farms subsist almost entirely on pasture in the summer season and dry roughages with little or no grain in winter. When the essential supplements are provided, this plan is practical and satisfactory. It is also economical and economy of feeding reaches its highest importance in beef cattle.

Most beef calves are dropped in the spring months and nursed during the grass season when their dams are enjoying nature's best feed. They are weaned in the autumn when the grass is failing and consequently the extra burden of lactation falls squarely upon that season when cow nutrition is safeguarded by grass. Then when the cows are relieved of the taxing work of manufacturing milk, they can be carried over the winter on rations providing little more than maintenance; that usually means hay or straw or a combination of the two.

Estimating Feed Needs

How much of that roughage does a cow need? Weight of feed intake means nothing in the pasture season but for winter conditions, estimating feed needs is often of practical importance. To furnish maintenance for a wintering cow, a general rule is two pounds of hay per day for every hundred pounds of the animal's live weight. That means 22 pounds of hay per day for an 1,100-pound cow. If the hay is poor in quality or if cereal straw were in use to one degree or another, from two to five pounds of grain per cow might be provided as supplementary feed. Where silage is in use in cow rations, it can be assumed that three pounds of silage will take the place of one pound of the hay. It means that if half of that 1,100-pound cow's maintenance was to be met by hay and half with silage, she would be given about 11 pounds of hay and 33 pounds of silage per day.

And where the cow herd is fed by hand, twice-a-day feeding is quite adequate.

Winter Feeding

Growing and breeding cattle being wintered on low-grade roughages like cereal straws from which the digestible constituents have been pretty thoroughly depleted, may become the victims of some forms of malnutrition. The most likely deficiencies would involve protein, the mineral substances

and certain vitamins. The cattleman can resort to the purchase of commercial supplements.

And as many cattlemen are finding out for themselves, alfalfa hay carefully recovered from the fields offers the nearest approach to a nutritional panacea. It is high in protein; it carries a lot of calcium and phosphorus and when put into the stacks without weathering, it may be a good source of vitamins A and D. Alfalfa hay can be the great balancer in beef rations, for recently weaned calves, for young cattle being fattened and for wintering cows. Now it is being seen as having a special value in "fortifying" breeding cows during late winter so that their calving and milking performance will be better in the spring.

The way beef cattle do their work does not preclude the possibility of mineral deficiency. Bone chewing is a clearly defined symptom of phosphorous shortage and is seen from time to time across the West. Iodine deficiency can lead to goitred calves at birth; cobalt deficiency is being recognized and of course, if cattle do not get sufficient common salt, their efficiency will be cut down.

Where summer grass is good, the chances are that nothing more than common salt will be needed by way of mineral supplement because good grass is a well-balanced and almost complete feed for cattle. But when grazing is poor and when winter rations are of low quality, the provision of some bone meal as a source of extra phosphorous would seem to be a wise precaution. In many instances, it has been found a matter of convenience to mix the bone meal with the salt, one part of the former to two parts of the latter, and place the combination where the cattle can take it at will.

Iodized salt can furnish that trace of iodine which will prevent loss of efficiency where that element is not present in sufficient amounts in the water; and cobaltized salt is also available.

Vitamin Requirements

Cattle, through the bacteria working in their rumens or first stomachs, manufacture much of their vitamin needs and vitamin deficiency is not common. It is a handy arrangement, to carry a self-generating vitamin plant and it probably explains why cattle never display evidences of vitamin B or vitamin C deficiency. Cattle are not quite so fortunate with respect to vitamins A and D, however, and there have been evidences of deficiency, especially in young cattle in the late winter. An insufficiency of vitamin A has been known to cause night-blindness in calves and "D" shortage has led to rickets. Fish liver oil is a potent carrier of both of these vitamins but, as the practical cattleman may enquire, why buy fish liver oil when grass in winter and well-cured alfalfa hay for winter are home-grown and practical sources of these important factors?

Obviously, fattening cattle need generous rations of grain as well as good roughage and they too will need salt; they might require certain other supplements but the need has not been generally apparent. Their rations must be heavy to meet the usual needs for maintenance with a surplus to be converted to body fat in order that the lean meat will be enriched.

Roughage of good kind should be the basis in fattening rations as in other cattle rations. On that foundation, increasing amounts of grain feed must be added to provide ever larger surplus of energy for fat formation.

At first, however, for reasons of safety and economy, the grain allowance should be small. While 10 to 12 pounds of grain a day would be considered as full feed for a 12-months-old steer and 14 to 16 pounds for a two-year-old steer, both kinds should be introduced to grain very gradually, starting at one or two pounds per head per day. Whole oats or coarsely crushed oats are the best for that starting period.

Grain Feeding

Once accustomed to grain feed, the amount to be given daily will be raised gradually and a fraction of heavier and more fattening grain incorporated with the lighter oats. Certainly barley and wheat have more of fattening tendencies than oats and in the last half of a fattening period, the grain ration should comprise at least 50 per cent of the heavy grains. And let there be no mistake about it, while barley is the universal fattening grain in Canada, wheat, when prices make it practical for use, can be an excellent ingredient in fattening rations.

In late stages of fattening, half a pound a day of linseed oil meal is considered a good investment because it reduces the digestive risks in heavy feeding and imparts quality to hair, hide and fleshing.

How fast should these fattening cattle be brought to full feed? It is a question that is being asked over and over again. The use of the self feeder which brings faster gains and lower labor requirement has caused many feeders to bring their cattle to maximum feed intake in a hurry. That may be all right but against the faster gains and lower labor needs that go with the self-feeder, are more costly gains because it takes more grain to make a pound of gain. Especially in Eastern Canada, there seems to be a definite swing in interest toward more economical gains by somewhat slower feeding.

Beef cattle may be easier to feed than are dairy cattle but thought to ration construction will still lead to better use of feed and more profit.

Increased pig production

THE Dominion bureau of statistics estimated that the number of sows which farrowed in Canada in the period Dec. 1, 1954, to May 31, 1955, was 697,000 or an increase of 21 per cent above the number for the same period a year ago.

The number in the east was 374,000, an increase of 17 per cent over a year ago, and in the west 323,000, an increase of 26 per cent. The spring pig crop is placed at 5,225,000 pigs as compared with 4,215,000 last year.

Ontario lead all provinces in the number of sows farrowing with 214,000, Alberta being second with 188,000. The greatest increase was shown by Saskatchewan, namely, 40 per cent.

The following table gives the estimated number of sows farrowed by the various divisions together with the percentage increase over that of last year:

	No. Sows	% Increase
Manitoba	44,000	16
Alberta	188,000	23
Saskatchewan	85,000	40
B. C.	5,300	20
Maritimes	22,000	15
Quebec	138,000	19
Ontario	214,000	16

W. R. N. Lindsay, of Edmonton, a graduate of the University of Alberta, has won a Nuffield scholarship, and will study plastic surgery at Mourn Vernon, England.

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Discussing effectiveness of professional agriculture

PROFESSIONAL agriculturists should give greater leadership in programs calculated to provide orderly marketing of farm products. That opinion was expressed by Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in an address to the annual convention of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, held in Edmonton during the week of June 20. His subject was "Does Professional Agriculture Serve Effectively?" He said that farmers criticize extension men for placing all their emphasis on the promotion of efficiency in production without giving due attention to the availability of markets, orderly marketing procedures and programs designed to achieve market stability. On the other hand, he said, extension men often criticize organized farmers for placing all their emphasis on price levels without giving due attention to factors entering into efficiency of production as a means of lowering costs.



Dr. H. H. Hannam

Some extension men are reluctant to become involved in marketing programs initiated by producers, said Dr. Hannam, because their training did not equip them for active participation in that field. Others avoid becoming involved because marketing problems may lead into issues and controversies involving government policies. But there are some professional agriculturists who are giving outstanding leadership in orderly marketing programs. They do so because the need is so great and because they are reluctant to advise farmers to produce two units where one grew before unless there is reasonable assurance of satisfactory prices for the increased production.

Increased Farm Output

The output per man in Canadian agriculture, said the speaker, has more than doubled since the pre-war period of 1935-39. Farmers are becoming highly specialized, rendering a large proportion of them, including many of the best operators, dependent on particular commodity markets. The capital required today to properly finance farms is much larger than formerly. Increased mechanization and specializing requires a much higher percentage of the gross income to be expended for cash operating costs. Dr. Hannam said that about 33 per cent of the normal farm production must find outlets in export markets. In recent years inconvertibility of currencies, various forms of trade restrictions and subsidized selling have added difficulties and uncertainties in exporting to foreign markets.

Dr. Hannam suggested the Agricultural Institute should give more attention to a program that would include machinery testing. He thought that extension men should be prepared to give advice to farmers in respect to the various types and makes of the newer machines. In view of the trend towards grass farming Dr. Hannam said large numbers of farmers are up against new problems in types of silos, in type of machines, in preservatives that might be used and in methods of feeding. Results of research by competent men in such matters should be available to the practical farmer before he suffered severe losses in experimenting on his own.

Getting the Story Across

Dr. Hannam suggested that there is not enough publicity being given to the achievements of the agricultural scientist on behalf of agriculture. There is an inclination among farmers to think that scientists do not know

and appreciate practical farm problems. The scientist writes and speaks in language too technical for either the farmer or extension worker to understand and there is a doubt as to whether the benefits of research will effectively reach the farmer. Some doubt exists in farmers' minds as to whether or not there is adequate co-ordination in research problems, too much over-lapping and duplication.

"In a land where agricultural research is well advanced," said Dr. Hannam, "the task of getting the story of what researchers have learned to the farmer, and applied, is a tremendously important one. Generally speaking our farm extension service in Canada is a comprehensive one and the personnel is good. The conscientious, skilled extension man, whose devotion to the people he serves drives him literally night and day is deserving of respect and admiration."

Dr. Hannam maintained that the practical farmer and professional agriculturist are inseparably linked in one task vitally important for national well-being — that of developing and maintaining a highly efficient agriculture designed to conserve the soil, to provide plenty of good, wholesome food for the people of Canada at as low a price as is economically possible, and to produce food at a cost of production low enough to hold Canada's place in world markets and so maintain a substantial export trade. The achievements of those objectives is in the interests of every Canadian citizen as a consumer, and that justifies public expenditure on research, teaching and extension.

U. S. WHEAT PRICES

THIS year the wheat farmers of the United States are to be guaranteed \$2.06 a bushel for their wheat, average farm price, under the government policy in effect.

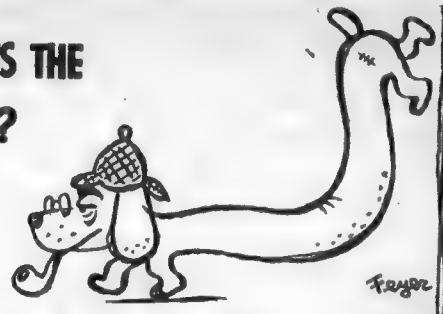
Next year the floor price will be \$1.81, according to an announcement by the U. S. department of agriculture.

If the acreage quota plan is turned down the guaranteed price will be \$1.19 a bushel, unless congress steps in and increases same.

* * *

United States economists estimate that in the next 10 to 12 years output per man in agriculture will increase as high as 40 per cent. Since 1800 the time it takes to grow and harvest 100 bushels of wheat has been reduced 16 fold.

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(This did **not** include provincial road taxes.)



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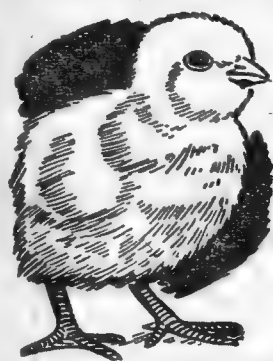
About 4 cents went in dividends to the company's shareholders.



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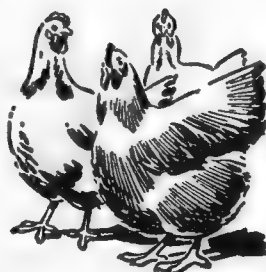


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Egg production

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that egg production in Canada in the first four months of the present year totalled 152,244,000 dozen, compared with 142,680,000 dozen in the same period of the previous year.

During the four months 122,809,000 dozen eggs were sold for market and 18,234,000 dozen used for food by the producers. In the same period of the previous year 118,059,000 dozen eggs were sold for market.

Egg production by provinces from January to May 2:

	Farm	Other 2	Total
	(000 omitted)		
P. E. I.	3,072	40	3,112
Nova Scotia	5,529	442	5,971
New Brunswick	4,160	171	4,331
Quebec	20,250	568	20,818
Ontario	61,565	1,107	62,672
Manitoba	12,736	178	12,914
Saskatchewan	12,830	244	13,074
Alberta	17,777	266	18,043
B. C.	10,142	1,167	11,309
Canada	148,061	4,183	152,244
2. Elsewhere than on farms.			

Sandwich suggestions

HERE are some facts that will help when shopping for the sandwich loaf, one and a half pounds in weight cut into slices slightly less than a quarter of an inch thick will make 60 to 80 small sandwiches which should serve 12 to 15. A quarter of a pound of butter is sufficient to spread this loaf. When it comes to fillings one and a half pounds or about two and a half cups of moist meat spread is sufficient for one loaf of bread as is a dozen hard-cooked eggs chopped and mixed with onion, mayonnaise and seasonings.

Most meat, cheese or egg sandwiches can be made a little ahead of time. They should be carefully wrapped in waxed paper and stored in a cool place or they can be placed unwrapped in a pan and completely covered with waxed paper and a damp cloth. But one word of caution — be sure that the damp cloth does not touch the sandwiches.

Saskatchewan celebration

DISTRICT 15 of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union is holding a Farmers' Field Day and costume ball at Prince Albert on July 13. The field day events will be held at Gus's, 1½ miles west of Prince Albert on Shellbrook Highway. There will be sports of all kinds and barbequed beef. A tillage match will feature. The ball will be held in the Prince Albert armories from 9 to 3 a.m. This will be a big event for the farmers of the area.

Relief for flooded farmers

THE Prairie Farm Assistance Act has been amended to provide financial relief to farmers whose lands were inundated in spring floods. The new measure provides a payment of \$2.50 an acre for land which cannot be seeded or put to summerfallow for causes beyond the farmer's control. It will apply to land which in three of the past five years was seeded or summerfallowed. The maximum payment for any one farmer is \$500.00.

The P.F.A.A. was passed in 1939 and came into effect the same year. Funds are supplied by a 1 per cent levy on farm deliveries of the principal grains. Any deficit is made up from the federal treasury. Since the inception of the plan \$146,282,074.65 has been paid out, of which \$83,217,832.47 was collected under the 1 per cent levy and \$65,064,242.18 was paid from government funds.

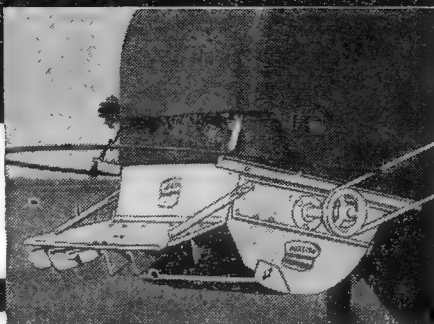
The original application of the act applied to drouth conditions only. When a township had an average yield of 8 bushels of wheat to the acre or less payments were made at the rate of \$1.50 an acre when the wheat yield was from 4 to 8 bushels an acre and \$2.50 when the yield was under 4 bushels. The maximum payment was \$500 in any one instance.

Since the end of World War 2 some 750,000 houses have been built in Canada, accommodation for about 3,000,400 persons.

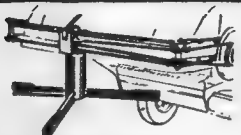
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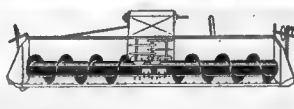
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I OWN A _____ COMBINE _____



Old-time Farm House, built in 1901.

STILL standing in our yard and weathering the storms of time is our log house, in the above picture, my home as a child. It was built in 1901 by Mike Leeb, who homesteaded this farm near Bawlf, Alberta. It is in good condition and is held together by the original mud with which it was erected.

Ed. Kremmin, still residing in Ohaton, Alberta, bought the farm from Mr. Leeb and lived there for several years.

In 1908 my father, Wm. John Webster, a constant reader of the Farm

and Ranch Review, came from Norwood, Ontario, and purchased the property from Mr. Kremmin. He travelled across country on trails and through sloughs, forty miles eastward from Wetaskiwin, Alberta, driving a team of mules on a buggy.

He decided to buy the farm as it was good land, and he liked the way the buildings were placed by a grove of trees overlooking a small creek which was running quite fast.

Mrs. P. MacLeod.

Ohaton, Alberta.

Storing feed reserves

SILAGE may offer the most convenient and effective means of storing feed reserves for long periods of time. Recently a Kansas Experimental Station reported on a test in which dairy cattle were fed on silage that had been stored in an airtight pit

silo for thirteen years. Milk records indicated that these animals produced as well on the "old silage" as when they were fed silage of similar material only a few months old.

Long-term feed storage is the answer to dry cycles that cause fodder shortages. Grass legume silage when harvested at the proper time and en-

siled in well drained airtight trench silos appears to be the most promising answer to long-term storage, reports Robert L. Pharis, Alberta's Supervisor of Crops Improvement Service.

Such silos should be covered to exclude air and prevent the entrance of moisture. A layer of water-proof reinforced paper covered with earth

would be a very satisfactory cover. Every livestock producer should carry over sufficient feed reserves for at least two or three years. It is good business and cheap insurance.

Canada's first newspaper was the Halifax Chronicle. The first issue was published on March 25, 1752.



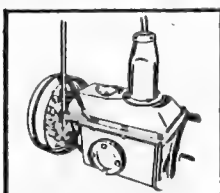
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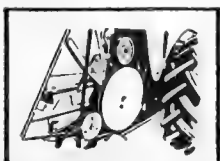
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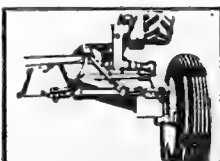
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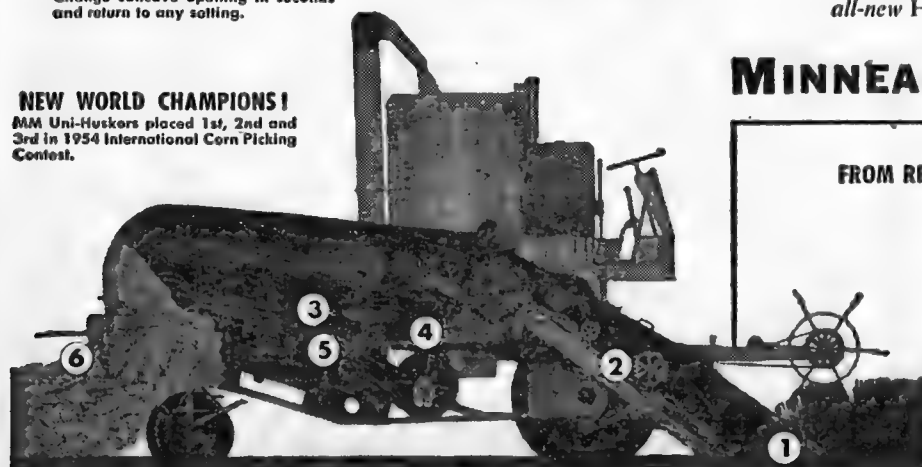
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NEW WORLD CHAMPIONS!
MM Uni-Huskers placed 1st, 2nd and 3rd in 1954 International Corn Picking Contest.



By W. F. H. SWINTON

AS a young bank clerk in the employ of the Bank of British North America in Toronto, and not long out from Scotland, one day in February, 1905, I received orders to report in Winnipeg and from there was sent to Yorkton, N.W.T., where the bank was opening a new branch office.

The 279 miles from Winnipeg to Yorkton was a long day's trip over a branch line, and Yorkton was the end of steel. The train was a "mixed" one, made up of a string of freight cars with a couple of ancient day coaches and caboose tacked on the rear end. The coaches were miserably cold and the women and children suffered considerably on the trip, so we were all glad to reach the end of our journey late that night.

These were the days when the west was fast being opened up and there was considerable rivalry between the chartered banks to locate first in promising localities. The Bank of B.N.A. showed excellent judgment in selecting Yorkton for a branch, even though the Union Bank were already established there. Besides being the end of steel, and jumping-off place for a large territory, it was an important ranching country and fast becoming a grain and distributing center.

The bank had leased a frame building, recently built by the local lumber merchant, Tom Meredith, who appar-

Banker's recollections of early days in Yorkton

ently did not believe in insulation, or perhaps had never heard of it. The building, shaped like a flat iron, had plenty of glass on the north and northwest exposures, but no storm sash. Heat was provided by a stove, burning hard coal.

Owing to the shape of the building my teller's cage was only a few feet from this stove monstrosity, so that when it was going full blast I would be cooked behind and frozen in front. The icy blasts off the windows would quickly freeze my ink well unless I stood a book in front of the teller's wicket, removing it only to serve a customer.

The steel safe did not arrive until spring and we had only the fire-proof vault to keep the currency in. Consequently at night I had to set up a camp cot behind the teller's cage and the temperature would range between eighty degrees above to well below zero. All ink would be placed in the vault at night, even then it would sometimes freeze, necessitating the addition of powdered sugar before it could be used for letter copying. Typewriters were not in use at that time nor were adding machines.

G. F. Laing was the manager of the Bank of B.N.A. and J. Parsons of the Union Bank, with George Sherry as his accountant. In the fall season, when cattle and hogs were being shipped we were kept pretty busy and often worked late at night. My salary was \$70.00 per month. Choice steers fetched 3½ cents a pound and were shipped to Winnipeg and some to Montreal.

Early Days in Yorkton

Yorkton at that time had a population of about 550 residents. There were several general stores including the Hudson's Bay Co., J. B. Gibson's Great West Trading Co., Levi Beck who, in addition to his general store, operated a butcher shop and flour mill. His boast was that he traded in everything and never refused a deal or trade. Two drug stores, Dick Patrick and M. A. Eby. These two gentlemen were none too friendly and were considerably annoyed, when one Halloween night some of the youths in town switched their respective sign boards.

There were two doctors, Dr. Cash and Dr. Patrick, the former being also a member of the legislature, two veterinarians, Dr. Simpson and another whose name I can't recall. Jack Ball ran one livery barn and Joe Markham the other, both doing a big business, feeding farmers' teams and renting team and rigs to travellers and others.

Then there was Dr. Caldwell the dentist, who had the reputation of being an excellent mechanic, though perhaps a trifle short on professional hygiene. Farmers in the district included Anson Healy, the Sinclairs and Rousays—originating from the Orkneys—Herman and Fred Langstaff, the De Balinharts and many whose names I forget. In town well-known names included Jack Glass, a retired cow puncher; Fred Hukins, Johnnie Lowes and Jim Large, cattle buyers.

In those years many new settlers were pouring into Yorkton and spreading out from there, many from central Europe. Galicians and Bukovinians—known today as Ukrainians; Poles, Germans, Dutch, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and others. There were also some settlers from the British Isles and quite a number from the United States.

Few of these Europeans had any cash, but credit was readily given to homesteaders, usually redeemable when they proved up and obtained loans on their land. Most of them started off with a team of oxen, a wagon and a walking plow. Later on they would trade in their oxen for a team of horses and harness. These would be unbroken range bronchos brought in from the Western States, purchased there for a few dollars and sold to the homesteaders for around \$140.00 a team. The cowboys would "rough break" them as they were sold, after which they became the purchaser's problem.

It was surprising how some of these people from Europe came through the first few winters. Few, if any, had cash or means of earning any. Houses had to be built and wood to be cut and stacked for fuel. Their cabins were built from poplar logs, stripped with willows and mud plastered within and without. Cooking and heat came from clay ovens with a sleeping platform above them large enough to accommodate the entire family.

These houses defied the coldest weather, so much so that the women and children seldom wore more than

a single cotton garment within doors and went barefoot. Only when they travelled abroad, did they bundle up in their home-made sheepskin coats and caps. When taking long trips and using oxen for draught animals they frequently had to camp out in sub-zero weather subsisting on bread or bannock, cheese and onions.

Unable to afford store liquor, the Ukrainians made a potent brew from alcohol with the addition of a few drops of "Hoffman" drops. The resulting odor in the houses of those who used the stuff, was unmistakable and particularly unpleasant.

Sportsman's Paradise

The Yorkton district was a sportsman's paradise for game birds. Ducks and prairie chicken were particularly plentiful, with some deer in the Beaver hills. Joe Markham, the liveryman, had come to Yorkton some years previously from the Dakotas. He was an ardent sportsman and had the greatest collection of sporting dogs—setters, pointers, retrievers and so-called wolf hounds—usually a cross between a Russian wolf hound and a deer hound and used for running down coyotes. This was an exciting sport which I often participated in with Joe. No description of Yorkton in those days would be complete without some mention of the Doukobors, who lived in villages about thirty miles north of Yorkton. They had arrived from Russia a year or so previously where, owing to their religious faith forbidding military service, they had doubtless suffered considerable persecution from the Czar's government.

Peter Verigin, a reputedly rich land owner became interested in these people and made a deal with the Canadian government to settle them on large blocks of land north of Yorkton. Their religious scruples were to be respected and the land to be owned on a community basis, based I believe on 160 acres to each head of family. Peter Verigin was a complete autocrat and his word was law. He appointed head men for each village. Crops, machinery and livestock were owned collectively, but all money passed through Verigin's hands. He was a fine specimen of a man, stood well over six feet and built in proportion. He was a bachelor, lived in a large house and employed a large number of female servants.

On the few occasions that Verigin came to Yorkton, he travelled in a brand new double-box farm wagon, drawn by a four-horse team of matched Percherons, and always accompanied by his two interpreters and secretaries, Popoff and Podovnikoff.

Doukober Practices

These people were never satisfactory settlers and no good to the Yorkton community. Frequent rumours would reach the Yorkton detachment of the R.N.W. Police of strange happenings in the Doukober settlements and sometimes the complete disappearance of some dissatisfied members who tried to break away from the community. It was impossible for the police to obtain any evidence from the other Doukobors, so nothing could be done about it. Farmers whose land adjoined the Doukober settlements, complained bitterly of parties of Doukobors raiding their wood piles, or anything else they took a fancy to, then walking into the farm house demanding food, all done of course in the "community spirit."

Another of their religious beliefs, forbade the shedding of blood. They would never kill by shedding blood, nor eat meat of any description. Individual Doukobors, when employed, say by a farmer, soon forgot these scruples, providing no other Doukober was present. So-called marriage and divorce were simple affairs. An



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affirmative before witnesses in both cases was considered sufficient to either cut or tie the marriage bonds.

Some of the more fanatical of the Doukobors staged two nude parades of men and women not long before I arrived in Yorkton. In each case the police had to ride out and intercept them before they reached town, make them dress and herd them back to their villages. The only reason they could give for these marches was, they were "Looking for Jesus". Peter Verigin did not approve of the marches but seemed unable to prevent them.

Two rather amusing incidents remain in my memory of Yorkton. The one concerned a rather important townsman, who had quite a roving eye for the fair sex. There was an ice carnival one winter with fancy dress costumes. Two of the boys in town got hold of the tanned hide of an aged and recently deceased stud-horse, mane and tail complete. They contrived a head, put a three initial brand on its side, then got inside the animal and pranced around the rink, much to the enjoyment of the on-lookers.

On the other occasion the joke was on the writer. I had returned from a bird hunt one fall with around sixty prairie chicken. It was late on a Saturday night so I placed the birds in a coal locker in the passage outside my room, intending to distribute them among my particular friends. In the morning they were gone. Then on Monday morning friends as well as people I hardly knew, kept dropping in to the bank to thank me for the gift of a bird. My practical jokers had tied a single bird to the door-knob of sixty homes, all over Yorkton. In some cases however the town cats and dogs had got there first, sometimes leaving only the claws with my name attached.

It is nearly forty years since I was last in Yorkton, and I guess it is no longer the town it used to be.

Egg quality declining

FRANK E. Payne, Saskatchewan poultry commissioner, expressed concern over the steady increase in the "below A" grades of eggs being shipped by the province's farmers. During the week May 23 to 28, 63 percent of eggs sold through registered egg-grading stations graded "B's" and "C's".

"We ask poultrymen to seriously consider the loss of revenue sustained by marketing poor quality eggs," said the commissioner, emphasizing that only "A" grade eggs come under the support price program.

Some hints contained in a pamphlet available through agricultural representatives or from the department in Regina, suggest that hens be confined; that eggs be gathered frequently; that they be cooled in open containers before packing; kept in a cool place; kept away from musty odors; packed small end down; and shipped often.

Ton of Gold

IN the herd of Mark Atkinson, Vegreville, Alta., the Jersey cow, Royal's Violet Trixie—193724—, has been awarded a Ton of Gold certificate. In 1461 days she produced 2,379 lbs. of fat. Trixie is a winner of one silver and two gold medals. To qualify for this award a cow must produce in 4 consecutive years 2,000 lbs. of fat.

Satellite nations of Soviet Russia are imposing more stringent regulations on farmers with the objective of expanding farm collectivization.

Livestock feeding tests

(Lethbridge Experimental Station)

FIFTY-FIVE head of Hereford and Angus steers completed individual performance tests in 1954. These steers were put on test after weaning late in 1953 and were slaughtered when they reached 900 pounds. There were five different rations fed to these steers. Rations with differing concentrate to hay contents were compared. Some of the steers were full fed while others received the same ration according to their body weight. Some of the steers received pelleted feed, while others received the same feed in ground form.

When the concentrate portion of the ration was pelleted, gains and feed consumption were greater than was the case when the concentrate was fed in ground form. The pelleting of both concentrate and hay produced greater gains than pelleting only the grain portion. A concentrate to hay ratio of 2 to 1 resulted in more rapid gains and greater feed efficiency in terms of TDN per 100 pounds gain than a concentrate to hay ratio of 1 to 2. However, the latter ration was more economical when feed costs only were considered. The steers fed the 1 to 2 ration were more variable than the other groups and were on feed an average of 64 days longer than the other groups before they reached the 900-pound weight. When slaughtered at this weight the steers on the 1 to 2 ration averaged medium B in carcass grades while the groups on the 2 to 1 rations ranged from low A to medium A. The former group dressed out at 56.2 per cent while the latter groups averaged 58.8 per cent.

An experiment was carried out to determine whether dairy calves can be successively weaned from milk at four weeks of age. At 16 weeks of age calves weaned from milk at 4 weeks were lighter in body weight but not different in height at withers or heart girth as compared to calves that received skimmilk to 16 weeks of age. The cost of raising calves on skimmilk was approximately twice that of raising them on a home-mixed high protein calf meal.

The Wheat Growers' Union in Australia has come out with a recommendation that wheat acreage should be reduced wherever possible. The nation ended the past crop year with a surplus of 93 million bushels. This year's crop is likely to produce 160 million bushels.

The initial wheat board price for wheat in the 1955-56 crop year, which starts Aug. 1 next will be \$1.40, basis 1 northern at the terminal, the same as in the 1954-55 crop year.

The initial price for barley will be 96c a bus., basis 3 CW, 6 row, at Fort William.

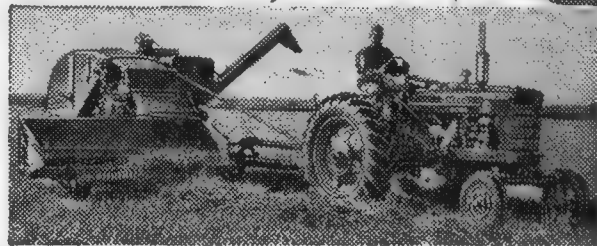
For oats the initial price will be 65c a bush., basis 2 CW at Fort Killiam.

The auditor general of the United Kingdom reports that in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, the cost of food subsidies totalled \$935 million dollars. The subsidy program is calculated to keep down the cost of living and provide farmers with reasonably good prices for their products.

Japan is following a policy calculated to keep down rice imports and encourage greater consumption of wheat. Last year Japan imported 1,400,000 tons of rice. New Zealand has sold 11,000,000 lbs. of mutton to Russia. Last year the Soviet nations purchased 12,000,000 lbs. of mutton from N. Z.



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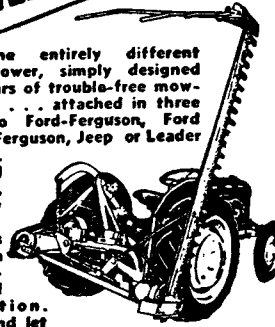


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Making over a two acre farm

By ROBERTA J. MOORE

"If we weren't Irish," we have often said to each other, "we would have given up before our furniture was unloaded from the moving van."

That is how hopeless the place was. Sitting there on the sagging doorstep as the van lumbered across the red wooden bridge and disappeared around the corner, we surveyed our domain with dismay. We had bought a two-acre farm, sight unseen. And this was it. This!

The house was weather beaten and the roof of the barn sagged. We stared in consternation at the two acres of land which we had trustingly visualized as a fruitful meadow with a bit of an orchard. Three half-dead apple trees comprised the orchard, and the remains of the previous year's crop of potatoes and corn rotted most of the meadow. The yard was a hopeless tangle of dead burdocks, some of the stalks measuring six feet in length. Along one side of the house was a ditch with an unbelievable amount of rubbish half submerged in slime — parts of old cars, a wagon wheel, tin cans, broken dishes and oricks, a worn-out broom.

Mother drew a deep breath and tried to smile. "Lucky this is only the first of April," she said. "It will be nice when we get things cleaned up a bit."

Hopeless as it looked then, we have never been sorry that we stayed. In three years we accomplished the impossible, with Mother providing inspiration and ideas.

The First Year.

The first year we did little but clean up the place. Since the only man in the family was my eight-year-old brother, our neighbors looked askance at our efforts. They didn't know Mother. She hammered home to us her philosophy. "You can have anything if you want it badly enough to work for it," she said. As for her — she wanted a home for her three children and her aging mother, wanted it badly enough to work for it.

She raked the rubbish into piles and commandeered my brother's red cart and a neighbor's wheelbarrow for hauling it away. She chopped at the roots of the burdocks and poison ivy which disputed our right to even a footpath to the road, pouring over them boiling salt water. By that time she had us all working. In spots where the ground had been inadvertently fertilized by a cow staked about the yard, thirty bunches of grass defied the rake. In desperation we attacked them with the axe, wrathfully tearing the roots from their hold. The holes which were left and the other uneven spots we patched with sods dug from flower beds.

From our former home we had brought a few hardy perennials, which were set in temporary beds as fast as we could clear the ground. A thrifty lilac bush, having lent quite an air of distinction to our load of nondescript furniture, soon acclimated itself to a sheltered spot in back of the house, delighting us with a few blossoms the second year.

Our garden took shape on the dining-room table as mother studied an array of seed catalogues during the long evenings of the first winter, while the wind sucked the fire into the chimney and blew six-foot drifts

against the back door. As soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring, she sallied forth to poke fearfully in the bedding of leaves and hay which we had spread over the plants. The primroses were showing tiny red leaves, and slender spikes announced that there was life in the lemon lily bed. Pale green shoots in the delphinium and phlox sent the Doxology surging in our hearts. With the intimate touch of spring sunshine on our necks and arms, we began to see this as the home mother had envisioned for us.

Making a Lawn

We levelled and raked diligently and spoke hopefully of a lawn which would materialize in the plot at the north end of the house, from which had come our winter's provisions as well as our fresh vegetables during that first summer. Recalling our struggles with that first garden, we saw no reason for sowing grass seed. There was plenty of grass; it needed only to be tamed. We cleared away all evidence of the vegetable garden and levelled and raked the ground. Then we waited impatiently for the day when we could use our new lawn mower. That day came sooner than we expected, as the grass responded to the encouragement of spring rain and sunshine. The task of keeping the lawn mowed sometimes caused us to regret its generous proportions, but in the afternoon, with the sun slanting through the leaves of the elm by the road, we relaxed from our labors, gazing with pardonable pride upon the expanse of greensward sloping gently away from the house.

The vegetable garden was located behind the house, where the kitchen windows afforded a view of marauding crows and rabbits. At first there was only a narrow path, cut with a scythe, from the woodshed door to the edge of the garden. However, we lived in terror of the spotted adders who lurked in the tall grass, and in an attempt to get rid of them, we widened the path until it became a back lawn.

Planning the Garden

Having succeeded so well in our attempts to build a lawn on the east, west, and north sides of the house, we decided the third year to extend our efforts to the south side. There was an old crabapple tree near the corner of the house, and as we looked up at it, leaning to the slope of the gray shingled roof, we could imagine spring evenings spent in a hammock beneath fragrant apple blossoms, whose silken petals slipped shyly into our laps as we sat and listened to the chorus of frog voices in the swamp beyond the river. The picture was so clear in our minds that we could feel the touch of petals brushing against our faces; we could see the curve of lawn and border of flowers.

Having caught that vision we went to work in earnest, backing away the bush grass, filling in depressions, tamping the rough ground with a block of hard maple spiked to a pole. The next spring we made a little ceremony of setting up the hammock between the friendly old apple tree and the corner of the house. The lawn sloped away from the house, and at the edge, held in the curve of the driveway, were roses — yellow, white, and blood red.

Mother exchanged plants with the neighbor women as some women exchange recipes. In an inspired moment she saw ramblers roses clamber-

ing on trellises along the south side of the house and over the fence between the back lawn and the vegetable garden. She rooted a half-dozen slips from the ramblers of friends — Mother had a green thumb — and within a very few years her dream was realized in bevvies of pink, white, and red ramblers whose top-most blossoms could be reached from the second story windows of the house.

Floral Achievements

Then beyond the driveway we planted a border in which blue delphiniums stood tall, trying to reach the hollyhocks beside them. A cloud of baby's breath drifted against a background of dragon's head and blue lupine. In August the phlox was a mass of color behind the dense foliage of early-blooming lilies.

While we were still working on the south lawn, mother was dreaming of a garden at the rear of the lawn on the north side of the house. Much of the landscaping for that garden was done early in the morning, as she leaned from her bedroom window, studying the location and its possibilities. My brother protested vehemently that we had enough garden and more than enough lawn, but mother's spirit was contagious and soon he was spading long beds. Although the neighbors had ceased to marvel at our activities, when we began transplanting blue jackson and beebalm from a pasture a mile away, one good farmer's wife openly questioned our sanity.

"But," she added, "it does beat all how purty them weeds look, a-growin' in a border."

Into that garden went a little of everything — iris in a bed flanked by golden yellow primroses; forget-me-nots, edging a path; pride of the meadow, arrogantly beautiful; scarlet beebalm, mother-of-pearl, old-fashioned rose of Sharon, Canterbury bells, and a few quick-blooming annuals which had been started in the house in March.

Out-door Fireplace.

When it was all done we felt a little as if there were no more worlds to conquer. Even my brother and I felt let down.

"There's just one thing we still lack," he said to me one day as we came back from the swimming hole under the bridge. At twelve he took very seriously his responsibilities as head of the house. "We should have an outdoor fireplace."

By now nothing seemed impossible to us. There were plenty of cobblestones at the edge of the vegetable garden and half a bag of cement left from patching the foundation of the house. While Mother and the women of our little farm community were tying quilts that afternoon, we built a small fireplace in the farthest corner of the north lawn, pouring cement and stones into a rough frame made from orange crates.

During the summer months we cooked most of our suppers there, eating at a rustic table. As the shadows lengthened on the lawn, we sat quietly, drinking deeply of the peace that hallows any garden at the close of the day. In the sanctuary of a ravine beyond our back fence, thrushes sang an evening prayer. The fire hissed and rosy flames darted over the bright embers. The friendly murmur of the river filled in the silences.

We breathed clean air, scented with the odor of early-blooming phlox and heliotrope. Later would come dreams and plans for the future, but that hour was meant for looking back over the years in which we had found quiet joy in the task of reclaiming a two-acre farm and making it home.



Aunt Sal Suggests

And now the summer's really here,
As we welcome in July;
"Hope 'twill be nicer than this
Spring",
We murmur with a sigh.

BECAUSE you readers are kind enough to tell me you look on me as your friend, I'm going to put your friendship to a test and tell you a little personal story that sort of climaxes something that started in this column several months back. I'm referring to a piece of wrong information that I gave you and many of you took me at my word and wrote in to a certain manufacturing company in Toronto and asked for bread mixers . . . Remember?

I thought I had got this information from a very reliable source . . . but I won't dare to be that trusting again. It seems this company did not handle bread mixers and when letters from all the western provinces came streaming in they were dumfounded. Their home economist wrote me and told me frankly that I had put them to a lot of uncalled for work in answering your queries.

And now to wind up that story. One afternoon I tuned into a women's radio programme and the commentator was interviewing a home economist who was conducting a cooking

school in the city that afternoon. The lady's name struck a familiar chord in my memory and I made a bee line for my files . . . and sure enough this very same home economist (the same lady that I thought was safely settled in Toronto) was right in my home town. Honestly I was almost "skeered."

For years I have lived with the conviction that if one has something hard to do it is better to do it at once, and get it over with. So I hurriedly changed my clothes, called a cab and hid me off to the cooking school. I enjoyed it immensely and learned many new things, but I would have enjoyed it more if I hadn't been enveloped with a guilty complex. When it came to the after-session question period I was the first one to reach the platform and in a very meek, admiring voice I admitted, "I'm Aunt Sal of the Farm and Ranch Review." Her eyes got big with surprise and then we both burst out laughing! So it wasn't as bad an ordeal as I'd feared. And she hadn't been subjected to as much letter-writing as I'd imagined. Sixty-five of you readers had written in . . . and there had been typists to do the letters for her. Now I can recall when one question on this page has evoked 200 letters . . . and I do all my own typing. But I have a very eager typist in the making for every time my little granddaughter visits me she assures me that she is soon going to learn to "play the typewriter" . . . and then I can sit back and take it easy!

Apart from the apologetic part I played in the audience at the cooking school I learned many worthwhile hints. Regarding baking dishes we were reminded that it is only the shiny new pans that call for the oven temperatures that are quoted in your cook book recipes: if your pans are dark and tarnished or are of oven glass

then lower the temperature 25-degrees. And never place pans of different material in the oven at the same time. And there should be a circulation of heat all around a pan when it is baking; if food is cooked in too big pans then it will burn more easily.

And while talking about cooking (which I seem to be doing half of the time) a grand little cook book came into my hands last week. It is compiled by a small group of one dozen women in southern Alberta who call themselves "Fort Whoop-Up Women's Club". They are rural women and their recipes are of that simple sensible style that most of you tell me you like the best. I'm giving you two from this book in the space below and if these recipes make you want more then write to:

Mrs. Betty Luco, Box 133, Lethbridge, Alberta, and enclose a money order for seventy-five cents and she'll send your copy pronto. (I'm not fooling you this time, cross-my-heart.)

Delicious Cream Cake (and it's well named) — 1 cup sweet whipping cream, 2 eggs (or 3 whites), 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. vanilla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cake flour, 2 tps. baking powder.

Whip cream until firm. Add eggs and whip until foamy. Add sugar and beat well. Add salt and vanilla. Fold in sifted flour and baking powder. Bake in angel cake tin in rather quick oven (375° F.) for 25 minutes. Note: It didn't say so but I greased and floured the pan.

Bachelor Buttons (hope that the bachelor who wrote me last month sees this): 1 cup brown sugar, 1 egg, 1 tsp. baking soda in 1 tblsp. hot water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 1 tsp. vanilla, flour to make stiff dough (about 2 cups). Mix in order given. Roll out very thin and cut with 2-inch cookie cutter. Bake ten minutes in moder-

ate oven. Put together with lemon filling.

Lemon Filling: Juice and rind of 2 lemons, 1 cup sugar, 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. butter. Cook in double boiler until thick. Spread between cookies when they are cool.

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish.
Aunt Sal.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

Our work's made up of many things,
As housewives find 'tis true;
I try to help with problems,
That come in to me from you.

AFTER the question of obtaining bread-mixers arose in this column, several of you kindly wrote in and offered yours for sale. I matched up all these offers with requests from other readers for "mixers". But I have no more names on hand either for those who want to sell or want to buy. It is only occasionally that I carry on "business transactions" of this type, for this is not an advertising section . . . as I remind you every so often.

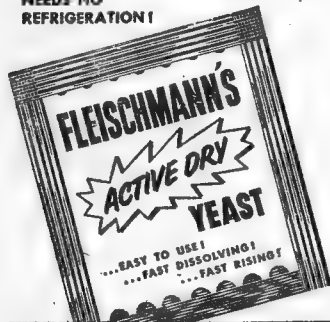
Q.: Last year you were asked the question about the best way to remove excess milk and water from butter but I never saw the reply. Will you please tell me?

A.: Yes, this was featured, thanks to the help of readers who came to my rescue. The most popular method was outlined by Mrs. A. H. Stephenson, Man., who wrote: "Place the churned butter in a large wooden bowl and work it with your hands. Rub wet oatmeal all over your hands back and front until they are gooey then rinse it off with cold water. Then

3 Dessert Treats from One Basic Dough!

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BASIC FRUIT DOUGH

Prepare
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups bleached or sultana raisins, washed and dried
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely-cut candied citron
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup broken walnuts or pecans

Scald
2 cups milk

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a small bowl
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water
2 teaspoons granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved.
Sprinkle with contents of
2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
Sift together three times
4 cups once-sifted bread flour
1 tablespoon salt
4 teaspoons ground cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated nutmeg

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ground cloves
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ground mace

Cream in a large bowl
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or margarine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lightly-packed brown sugar

Gradually beat in
1 well-beaten egg

Stir in lukewarm milk, dissolved yeast and sifted dry ingredients; beat until smooth and elastic. Mix in prepared fruits and nuts.

Work in
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in a warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 3 equal portions and finish as follows:

1. Chop Suey Loaf

Knead $\frac{1}{4}$ cup well-drained cut-up maraschino cherries into one portion of the dough. Shape into a loaf and fit into a greased bread pan about $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 40 minutes. Brush top of hot loaf with soft butter or margarine.

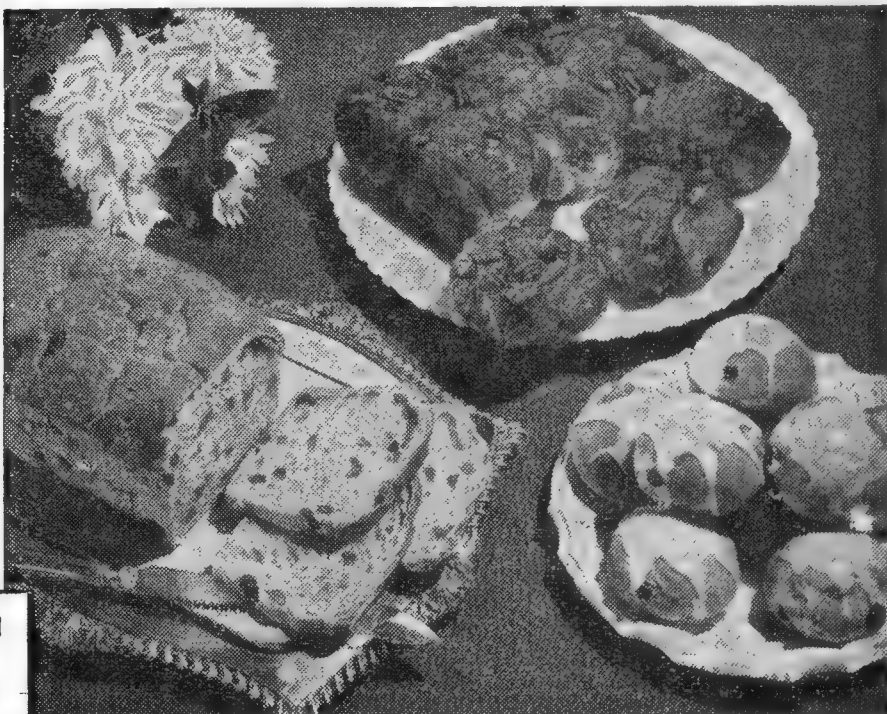
2. Butterscotch Fruit Buns

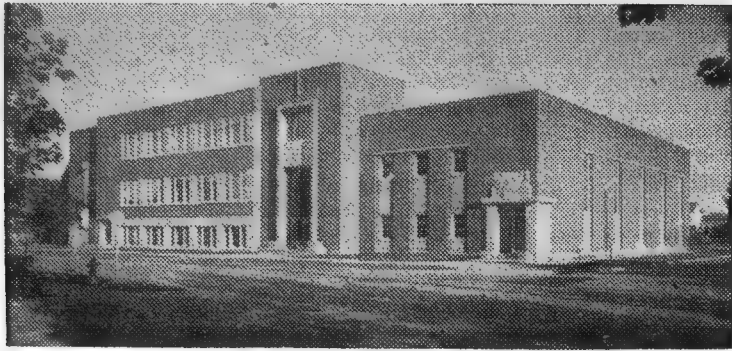
Cream together $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or margarine, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated orange rind, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup corn syrup and 1 cup lightly-packed brown sugar. Spread about a quarter of this mixture in a greased 9-inch square cake pan; sprinkle with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pecan halves. Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board into a 9-inch square. Spread

almost to the edges with remaining brown sugar mixture; roll up loosely, jelly-roll fashion, and cut into 9 slices. Place each piece, a cut side up, in prepared pan. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 30 minutes. Stand pan of buns on a cake cooler for 5 minutes before turning out.

3. Frosted Fruit Buns

Cut one portion of dough into 18 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball. Place, well apart, on a greased cookie sheet. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 15 minutes. Immediately after baking, spread buns with a frosting made by combining 1 cup once-sifted icing sugar, 4 teaspoons milk and a few drops almond extract.





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mix butter by lifting and squeezing like you would knead bread. Don't use too much water."

Q.: I am trying to find the recipe for making beads from cornstarch and salt. That it all I remember about them although we used to make them as children. We colored them and placed small glass beads in between them. — (Mrs. H. M., Colwin, Alta.)

A.: How about it, readers? I remember such beads too but cannot find any recipe for making them. You came across nobly last year when "rose beads" were mentioned.

Q.: Why don't my angel cakes rise as well as they should and sort of drop before they come out of the oven? — (Mrs. A. G., Glenside, Sask.)

A.: I took up this question with the Home Economist I mentioned on other page and here are the points she listed: You may be using too large a pan for recipe... you may have overbeaten the batter... your oven may not be registering properly... and the cake is underdone if it drops out too soon, or one last point. Do you use detergent to wash your cooking utensils? Many cooking utensils do not take kindly to detergent... we are advised to use soap for most metals.

Q.: Please tell me where I can order the paper, Home and Hearth? — (Mrs. J. G., Lowe Farm, Man.)

A.: I believe you have reversed the name... there is one called *Hearth and Home* (or there used to be). I am not sure whether it is now being published, but this used to be the address so write here and find out: "*Hearth and Home*", Augusta, Maine, U.S.A. The subscription used to be 25c per year... but the copy I have is from many years back, so it may have changed its price.

Q.: Where can I buy Perma-starch that you mentioned in a recent column? (Dozens of you wrote in and asked this.)

A.: I got mine at a super market called *Town and Country*.

There are two of them in western Canada... in Lethbridge, Alta., and Calgary, Alta. The manager of the former store told me that they sent out merchandise to rural customers every day. They will send these out C.O.D. for you. Any of you who are living near large centres that have large super markets may be able to procure this starch that I so highly recommended but I know for sure that you can get it at this super market.

Q.: When carrying some fish from the store if leaked onto a broadcloth dress I was wearing. I washed the stains in both detergents and soap suds but it will not lift. What should I do? — (Mrs. G. J.)

A.: Now that you have washed the dress it may be that you'll have to use carbon tetrachloride or something like that, but for fresh fish stains here is a fine remover: *Fish Stains*: Make a solution of 1/2 cup salt and 1 cup vinegar in 2 qts. water. Soak or sponge the stain with this, rinse in clear water then launder in warm soap suds.

Q.: Can I use honey for canning... should one use pasteurized or liquid honey and what proportions should one use for thin, medium or heavy syrup? — (Mrs. J. P., Prince George, B.C.)

A.: Canning experts tell us that we should not replace more than half of the amount of sugar for the canning syrup. Measure the honey in its liquid form. For medium syrup use 1/2 cup honey, 1/2 cup sugar and 2 cups boiling water. For light syrup allow 3 cups water to above amounts sweetening and for heavy syrup reduce water to 1 or 1 1/2 cups.

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"SUMMER SHORTCUT"

WITH lazy summer days here, this is the time for easily prepared desserts. This streamlined version of an old favorite requires no baking and is sure to add sparkle to your summer-time menus. When you serve this Jellied Bread Pudding topped with a lemon slice sauce we'll bet the whole family will agree you've discovered an intriguing new dessert that's economical and good to eat. It's delicious, too, when topped with fresh sweetened blueberries or strawberries.

Jellied Bread Pudding

- 1 envelope unflavored gelatin
- ¼ cup cold milk
- 2 cups milk
- ½ cup sugar
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 2½ cups enriched bread cubes
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Soften gelatin in ¼ cup cold milk. Heat 2 cups milk, sugar and salt in top of double boiler or in a heavy pan. Add gelatin and stir to dissolve. Beat eggs lightly. Add vanilla to eggs. Gradually pour hot milk over eggs, stirring constantly. Pour milk-egg mixture back into top of double boiler. Add bread cubes and heat approximately 3 minutes, or until mixture is of custard consistency. Remove from heat and beat with hand beater until foamy. Pour into mould which has been rinsed in cold water. Place in refrigerator and chill 3 to 6 hours or until firm. Serve with lemon slice sauce.

Lemon Slice Sauce

- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 cup water
- 1 unpeeled lemon, cut in thin slices
- 1 teaspoon cornstarch
- 2 tablespoons cold water

Blend together brown sugar and 1 cup water, add lemon slices and boil 10 minutes. Blend together the cornstarch and 2 tablespoons cold water. Add gradually to lemon mixture, stirring constantly, and cook, stirring until thickened and smooth.

Removing stains

TO remove grease or spots from wood floors, add one tablespoon of ammonia to two quarts of hot soapy water.

Remove iodine stains with wood alcohol or with a weak solution of household ammonia.

Mercurochrome stains may be removed with a weak vinegar solution.

Paint stains may be removed with turpentine, any regular cleaning fluid or one of the preparations made for the purpose.

Marks on linoleum made from composition soles or heels may be removed by wiping with a cloth moistened with any kerosene or good cleaning fluid.

A trick to remember when grease is spilt is to rub a piece of ice over the stain. This will harden the grease and prevent it soaking through.

An old timer: one who remembers when a baby-sitter was called mother.

Kids and kitchens

By ARKLEY LUCILLE O'FARRELL

"NO wonder there is so much juvenile delinquency," said my friend, a city school teacher, "No kitchens any more."

I sat up and took notice.

My friend explained: "There isn't any place for kids today. No place to bring their friends for a romp. No kitchens! Once upon a time kitchens were important, the centre of family activity. They were big then, and there was room for the kids to play. But who could play in a dinky modern kitchen?"

Who, indeed!

Whether they were drab or whether they were cheerful in appearance, kitchens used to have a "spirit" of their own. I've been remembering all kinds of kitchens. My mother's with its stiffly-starched frilly curtains, its painted floor and rag rugs. In mother's kitchen I used to roll out bits of dough when she was baking and made my own miniature loaves to be really-truly baked in the oven with hers.

Grandma-in-Town had a couch in her kitchen, and a rocking-chair with a patchwork cushion and headrest. You got rocked in that chair if you had earache, which I often did.

Grandma-in-the-Country had a big, bare, mysterious kitchen with a huge woodbox and a sauerkraut barrel! When the sun came up in the morning, the kitchen was flooded with the rosiest light, and sunbeams danced on the worn bare floor for children to try to catch.

After the day's work was done, when grandma joined the rest of the family in the sitting-room, she would leave the "bracket lamp" on the kitchen wall turned low. Then the kitchen would become shadowy and strange, and a little bit "scary" to the small fry. Even friendly old Tabby, watchful by a knot-hole in the floor through which a mouse just might venture, seemed somehow different, a dark monster.

But when, later, grandma would bustle out and shake up the range fire, the kitchen would come to life, and there would be the crackle and fragrance of popping corn, — sometimes a whole dishpan of it, if neighbors had dropped in. Warm and friendly now, the kitchen was still mysterious in the dim light from the bracket lamp.

Then it would be morning again, and Grandma's cheery whistle would rise from the old kitchen, for Grandma always whistled while she worked.

When we moved to the Saskatchewan prairies, we had a big farm kitchen too, at first. Indeed, the kitchen was most of the house. It was cosy, with its corner shelves for fancy dishes, and its flour-sack tablecloth with a wide band of turkey-red cotton. In the evening we kids played with our paper dolls on its snowy surface while mother sewed and dad smoked and they talked farm-talk.

Then we enlarged the house. There was a small dining-room and a smaller kitchen. We never seemed quite so chummy in the living-room, but our kitchen was too small to hold us all.

When we moved to the city finally, we were thrilled with the shining taps and running water in the kitchen. But by and by we had to admit you just couldn't "fix up" the kitchen. It was all sink! I can't remember ever having a taffy pull in that kitchen.

I agree with my friend. You can't really play in a modern kitchen. It's wonderfully compact and handy but sort of "squeezed in". Modern kitchens remind me of laboratories. I find the same cupboard arrangement in them that I find at the medical clinic.

Frankly, I'm sick of built-in cup-

boards from floor to ceiling, and counters, and fantastic color schemes. They are all very fine, but I wish we'd take them out of the kitchen.

Today's homes may have their "rumpus rooms", their special "areas" and "nooks", but they fall down on their kitchens. And at a time when we have everything imaginable to make them lively and homelike.

What seems to have happened is that kitchens have lost their "personality". Not that I want to go back to the old gloomy kitchen some folk endured to keep the parlor tidy. I want to make the kitchen what it used to be for so many perfectly nice families who also used their sitting-rooms. A kitchen with a couch, a rocking-chair and some plants on the window sill. A kitchen big enough for fun and frolic. Cupboards from floor to ceiling were really meant for such a kitchen!

Kids can't miss what they never had, but they just might be happier if kitchens had that lived-in quality that makes you feel secure and comfortable. And loved.

I notice that farm kitchens are getting built-in cupboards and a general modernizing. I doubt though, if they ever quite lose their "personality". Farm people like their kitchens and live in them. Maybe that's why we have no juvenile delinquency in the country. We live a lot in the kitchen. The whole family, together.

It Is That Little Boy

By ANNE CAMPBELL

*When evening paints its purpled gold
And birds sing sleepy songs of bliss;
When twilight beauties I behold,
It is that little boy I miss.*

*I think of all his baby ways,
His spirit trouble could not daunt.
When night comes down in blues and greys*

It is that little boy I want.

*His arms were swift to welcome me
When from the town in days like this*

*I'd journey home. Sweet memory
It is that little boy I miss.*

*Sometime I'll go, and wearied, too,
Upon that last long shining jaunt,
And I will call across the blue,
"It is that little boy I want!"*

A youngster who is sure of his family's love and affection is less likely to have behaviour problems than a child who is too strictly disciplined or frequently scolded.

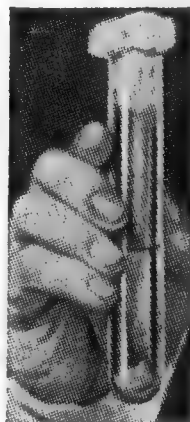
Many people suffer from diabetes without being aware that they have the disease. Sudden loss of weight, constant fatigue, thirst and hunger are often symptoms of the disease. Periodic medical checkups will help to discover diabetes.

KILLS 100%

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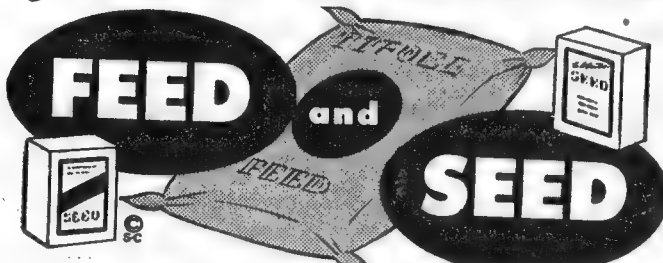
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message to farm people

Most farmers have plenty on their minds these days.

They have the usual farm problems of weeds, insect pests, too dry in some places, too wet in others, late season, early frosts, hail, rust and so on.

Then there is the problem of grain congestion, the concern over markets, and the worry of the steadily increased costs of operation.

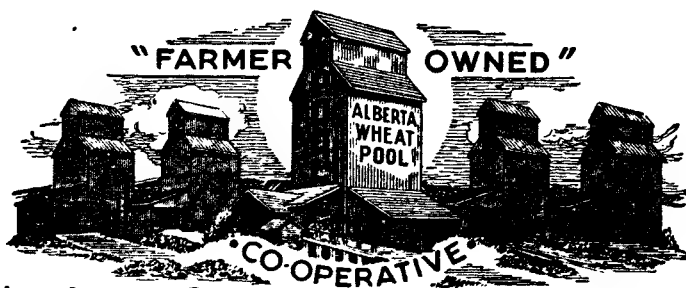
The Alberta Wheat Pool, a farmer-owned co-operative, has as great a concern over farm problems as has the farmer, himself. For the Alberta Wheat Pool is really a part of the agricultural life of the country. It is owned in its entirety by the farmers.

The Wheat Pool does its best to be of service to its members in every possible way. Its primary responsibility is to provide an efficient grain handling service to patrons. The directors and management have done everything possible to make this service the very best. Alberta Pool Elevators set the standard of service.

The earnings of this co-operative organization are, for the most part, returned to the membership. The amount retained is used mainly for the extension of the system so that more members may be accommodated.

In the Alberta Wheat Pool the farmers have developed a powerful agency which provides protection and savings for the membership.

Wherever and whenever possible grain producers should patronize Alberta Pool Elevators.



"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

The contribution of the persistent scientist

By KNUT MAGNUSSON,
Fogelvik Farm, Innisfail, Alberta
PART I.

LET me tell the story of two brothers, whom I shall refer to as Bill and Joe. They were brought up on a farm not far from where the South Saskatchewan river enters the province with the same name. Their father died during the war and Bill was, as a teen-ager, running the farm. He and his brother and his sisters were all enrolled in university at the time, so the farm was sold and the family went to Saskatoon where their mother started a boarding house for students, and the children, one after the other, completed their university courses.

In the area where the North and South Saskatchewan rivers join, the ranchers lost quite a number of cattle by black flies, especially 1940-47. Some day in early summer a tremendous cloud of black flies might appear and settle in millions on livestock and kill them. The only remedy known, and that a poor one, was to use smudges, and if any extension man was called in, he might just as well have recommended the use of a fly-swatter. This was a problem for science service, and, as it turned out, the man who did most to solve the black-fly problem was our friend Bill. How did he do this?

New knowledge, that is advancement of science, has to proceed by a special pattern. First comes an investigation of all published information — that means in any language the world over — on the subject to make sure that no detail of existing knowledge will be overlooked. To illustrate the value in publishing all research findings, however trivial at the time, consider the chance observation of the scientist who found our first known antibiotic, penicillin. He was not a medical man, he was a bacteriologist, who one day found that a strange mold had stopped the growth of his bacteria. He reported this in a scientific paper without understanding the significance of his findings. Later, another scientist read the report and carried it further. But only when these secondary findings appeared in print did a medical man see the use of penicillin. With such experiences it is easily understood that when a scientist, visiting an era for some particular purpose, makes an unrelated observation of which there is no mention in the scientific literature, he may write a report such as "The Arctic Lepidoptera of Baker Lake, N.W.T." The reader remembers perhaps what fun a writer in this magazine made of the name of this article. In this connection it should be recalled that scientists and especially biologists use latin words for the names of plants, animals, etc. The reason for this is that the popular names of one country — such as poplar, salmon, etc.—do not mean the same in a different part of the world, but the latin name does.

Now back to Bill's black-fly problem. He has now gathered all written information pertaining to the behavior of the black fly, but the information was far from enough. A survey had to be made. That meant, to the average onlooker, a group of silly guys visited different areas trying to catch black flies with butterfly nets, filling the catch away in numbered capsules and notating under which circumstances they were found.

Now when the scientist has gathered all the basic information, he has to state a hypothesis, in other words

a crazy idea and then prove backwards that he was right. If that proves to be wrong, from this he states another hypothesis which he again tries to prove. Through countless trials and errors and by discussing the problems with other experts in neighboring sciences, he may make progress or he may give up. If he gives up, he is not a true scientist. Of course he may also be told by his boss that there is no sense in continuing on the track he has chosen. That happened to an American scientist who, during the thirties, got the crazy idea that hormones could be applied to undesired plants causing them to grow out of proportion and thereby kill them. After having fooled around with it for some years, he was told to quit such nonsense. The story goes that during the war, one proposal to subdue the Japs was to destroy their rice crop from the air. So this chap was engaged in trying to find a chemical that would be suitable. He again started his work on chemicals influencing hormones. Well, Japan surrendered before any damage was done to its rice crop, but out of this research came 2,4-D, which today is a household word used by every farmer.

Tagging Black Flies

To exemplify the co-operation between representatives of different sciences, I would like to give you the story of how to tag black flies. We all know that we can gather up ducks and tag them and later, when such a duck is shot, the lucky hunter sends the tag, with information as to where he shot it, to a central office named on the tag. This office compiles all data about the ducks. The same goes for salmon which are tagged before they leave their breeding river. The purpose of such studies is to map out the range, to study migration, breeding grounds or other problems of economic interest. But how can a person tag black flies? Well, here is how Bill and his associates did it.

They did not just get it over night and they had to use information gathered by several different sciences to design a method that would work. They took black-fly larvae from a stream, placed them in a pail with radio-active phosphorous and then let the larvae go back in the stream. When the black fly emerged as an insect, it was radio-active and a fly which, as a larvae, was in the pail would cause a geiger counter to react. And by the way, that instrument in itself is quite a scientific accomplishment. Why radio-active phosphorous? Well, half its radio-activity has disappeared in 14 days, which is reasonable. If it disappeared too quickly it might be too weak when the larvae changes to the insect and if it lasts too long, a scientist might run into trouble in a future year. Then phosphorous is a necessary element in protein, and protein is necessary for building insects, so the phosphorous is not going to be disposed of by the larvae before it emerges as an insect. Collecting for the tagged adults was done by some assistants using hand nets around herds of livestock along the river and adjacent to it.

With the results of this tagging coming in it was now possible for Bill and his associates to establish the flight range of the black fly, to state what factors may influence this range, and danger zones in any particular summer.

But the other facts of the black-fly life history must also be established—such as where the eggs are laid, what

the larvae feed on. So Bill and research team go again with their toys and their butterfly nets. They sit for hours looking for black-fly eggs and finally locate them mixed with the fine sand in the swift water. How do they get there? Again the wasteful science of biology required that the egg-laying female be observed, and thus it was found that this individual sprays out her eggs while flying a few inches above the surface of the water. These, being heavier than water, settle to the bottom and mix with the sand or silt. When the larvae hatch, they fasten themselves to stones in swift waters where they feed on organic matter attached to silt particles. Hatching of the eggs and speed of development of the larvae is determined by the temperature of the water. So the knowledge of the number of eggs present in certain areas and of temperature conditions permit a fairly accurate prediction to be made as to the time of emergence. This, coupled with information on flight range and co-incidental wind direction, allows the scientists to define an area of potential danger.

But we have at least 30 different kinds of black flies and only a few of them can be detrimental to livestock even in large numbers. Fortunately, the dangerous ones may be distinguished by, among other things, the number of tentacles on the larvae. The finding, a trivial incidental by itself, enables the scientist to quickly evaluate potential danger from the type of larvae found in certain parts of the river.

Method of Control

From this to control is an obvious step. Bill and his co-workers found that DDT was easily absorbed on the surface of silt particles in the water and was an ideal poison for those organisms feeding on it. The year this method was applied there was no black-fly problem, although previous years had been plagued with them. Since then the help of the airforce and other government agencies in spraying DDT at intervals along the branches of the Saskatchewan has effectively checked the plague.

The upper reaches of the Saskatchewan river are too cold, with insufficient organic matter, to serve as an adequate environment for the black fly. Deep water is also unsuited to the pest. So the most favored locations lie from Prince Albert on the north branch and Saskatoon on the south branch to the junction of these two streams. Every fall and winter Bill or one of his helpers may be found sampling the silt of the many rapids in this area for black-fly eggs. The silt goes to the lab where it is placed in a brine solution, and the eggs being lighter than the brine float to the surface, while the much heavier silt stays at the bottom of the brine.

If you visit the entomology laboratory in Saskatoon this time of year, you will find shelves with hatching black-fly eggs and pails filled with water, river plants and black-fly larvae. These pails are sitting on shake-boards which give the water a swirl similar to the water's behaviour in rapids essential to the larvae development. These larvae will be examined for the frequency of cattle-killing black flies and when that is known, our friend Bill will decide whether to spray the river this spring or not.

Why not treat with DDT every year just as a routine prevention? The reason is that the insecticide also kills insects useful for fish food and may under some conditions harm fish. So everyone is agreed that treatment should only be used when absolutely necessary.

So the black-fly problem is licked. Well, no. When you talk with Bill, he will tell you that there are still many black-fly problems to be solved. But this story is enough to show how many times in his research his thinking has been at a dead-end road when he has had to make new fresh starts before finally solving the problems.

How does the farmer come into this problem and the extension man? In as much as now no black flies appear, the farmer doesn't give a darn about black flies, and the extension man knows that there's no point in talking to farmers about something in which they are not interested. From an extension point of view this work now seems to have been useless because it no longer supplies copy for the farm broadcast, the paper, or the D.A. But has this work not been exceedingly valuable to the livestock industry?

Note: Part 2 of this article will appear in next month's issue.

What is a Canadian Citizenship Council?

Bruce Hutchinson has, of course, been at it again — discussing the Canadian character, bemoaning the Canadians' characterless concept of said character, even to the extent of stating, in print — "What the Canadian character may be . . . I have no idea and I suspect that no one else has either". He goes on to say:

"The great facts of Canada always reveal themselves in their own good time, careless of Man's search. The St. Lawrence and Mount Royal were there before Cartier saw them . . . The Rockies were there before some nameless white man stumbled on them . . . The Fraser was slowly piling up its delta, speck by speck, when no one was looking or asking questions.

"Canada's character, whatever it is, whatever it is to be, accumulates speck by speck in the same fashion, and even when it is complete, even when the excavators can dig down through the numerous sedimentary layers to bedrock, still no man will comprehend exactly what he has found.

"Like the British character, like anything of importance in the world, the thing will be known but not known, understood but unexplained, accepted as one of those basic facts incapable of proof and needing none."

With which, incidentally, we have no quarrel.

He also mildly admonishes "No gathering of two people or more is ever long under way before everyone is asking the universal riddle — what is a Canadian and, if so, why?"

For our part, we have made a more or less solemn resolution that we will not, during the present year, ask either ourselves or others the above question. Actually, we gave up answering three years ago, when we came up with an answer — "A Canadian is a Canadian is a Canadian."

And here is a news item that somehow got through the Iron Curtain:

In one of the best-run new government offices, the Secretary-General of the Communist Party rang up the chief of the secret police.

"Comrade, something dreadful has happened. Our safe has been burglarized!"

"Was there much money in it?"
"Money! Who speaks of money? They have stolen the results of next year's elections!"

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in 146,420* homes.



* Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, 1954

At the sign of the 4H Club

By N. FRED BELL

"A 4H club member lives here", reads the near green on white metal sign at the farm gate. Down the road a short distance another sign informs us that Bob Smith is a member of a 4H club, that he grows Saunders wheat and his club is sponsored by the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Alberta Wheat Pool. In another part of the district the 4H club sign informs the passerby that Tom Jones lives here, that his club grows Eagle oats and is sponsored by the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the United Grain Growers.

These 4H signs with some variations are found in every province of Canada and in every state in the U.S.A., in fact the movement is now established in forty-four countries, and it is growing fast.

Notwithstanding the size of the 4H movement and the publicity it has received we are frequently asked the question, "What are 4H clubs?" and what does the 4H sign stand for?

We also have many inquiries regarding the 4H program from individuals and firms who would like to support the movement with their time, money or goods.

A few just want to climb on to a popular band wagon.

A recent and interesting inquiry came from the pastor of a large city church asking whether and how the 4H program could be adopted and used among the young people of our cities.

It is because of these many and varied inquiries that I undertake to set down this story of 4H work by request.

The sign of the 4H clubs informs the passerby that one or more members of this family belong to the 4H club and is proud to display the club sign. It indicates too, that the parents are co-operating with him in the 4H programme, otherwise the sign would not be displayed.

Beef Club Set-up

The 4H programme varies with the project. Let us take a look at a 4H beef calf club. To start with there must be at least twelve members who have passed their twelfth birthday but not twentieth at the time of joining or rejoining the club.

The members elect a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. There is also a senior or adult advisory committee of three or more, one of whom will become the club leader. The others should be called assistant leaders (and a good leader will see to it they do assist). Some worthy senior citizen is usually elected honorary president.

The club member secures a calf either by arrangement with dad for a calf from the home farm herd, or he may purchase the calf elsewhere. The calf must be fed by the member for at least six months before the show and sale. A very complete set of records are kept, regarding the purchase price, other costs, feed costs and the weight each month. At the end of the season an achievement day is held when all calves must be shown, then auctioned off. And the records brought up to date, concluded and turned over to the district agriculturist who marks them and records the score.

Each member must attend six meetings and compete in judging competitions. Many clubs develop thematic displays for competition. Others develop other projects for example: Bow Valley and Balzac 4H grain clubs are co-operating with the

Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe in caring for and assisting in the harvesting of experimental plots of cereals in their respective districts. Cochrane and Westbrook 4H beef clubs each co-operate with the Experimental Farm with forage and fertilizer trials. Airdrie 4H calf clubs will clean up and care for the local cemetery.

The Grain Clubs

The grain clubs' members seed and care for a three-acre seed plot. Keep accurate records, harvest and show the crop. In doing so each member learns how to handle seed plots and by the time they thresh, clean and prepare a few samples for exhibition they know what constitutes good wheat.

After the local show the better samples are worked on the Provincial, National and International shows, even this runs into considerable numbers and the experience and training reaches a considerable number of 4H club members.

The figures are not at hand for the province but club members who are now or who were at one time in clubs under my supervision, have won first at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair nine times in the past ten years with wheat. They have also won the world's championship four times and the reserve championship four times. They won 101 regular prizes for wheat at the Royal and 12 prizes at Chicago International.

From this record it is evident that 4H club members have learned how to produce, prepare and to show wheat.

4H club meetings are well conducted with usually more adult visitors than club members present, although the adults take no part in the meeting except the leader and the district agriculturist or the guest speaker.

The clubs usually plan one or two meetings when a special guest speaker is invited to give instruction. Some of the more recent men to address 4H club meetings in the Calgary district: Prof. Grant MacEwan, Messrs. H. B. Stelfox, A. D. McFadden of the Lacombe Experimental Farm; R. W. Peake, Lethbridge Experimental Farm; D. E. Tools, Excel Feeds; Ron

McCullough, CFAC; Ross Henry, CFCN; Col. M. Syrotuch, Dominion Live Stock Branch; A. J. Charnetski, Alberta Dept. of Agriculture; Ed. Noad, well-known exhibitor and feeder. The influence of such men on not only the 4H but their parents and friends is difficult to estimate.

The 4H Pledge

A comparatively new development in 4H club work is in church parade and attendance in church as a group while the majority of 4H club members attend church regularly, in 1954 eight of the eleven clubs in the Calgary district attended church by clubs with one or two members assisting the minister. This was so well handled that the minister in one of the large city churches asked the local district agriculturist to arrange for a group of 4H club members to take charge of the entire service in his church one Sunday, in the absence of the minister.

The 4H program is not complete nor is it perfect. It has been changed and improved from time to time. The 4H club program is filling a useful place in our rural extension service.

In the ten years that this writer has worked with 4H clubs directly, juvenile delinquency has not shown its ugly head above ground, and when 4H members repeat their pledge at the opening of their meetings they know what they are saying:

I pledge, My head to clearer thinking,
My heart to greater loyalty,
My hands to larger service,
My health to better living
For my club, my community and my country.

Our motto: — We learn to do by doing.

Grasses for foothills

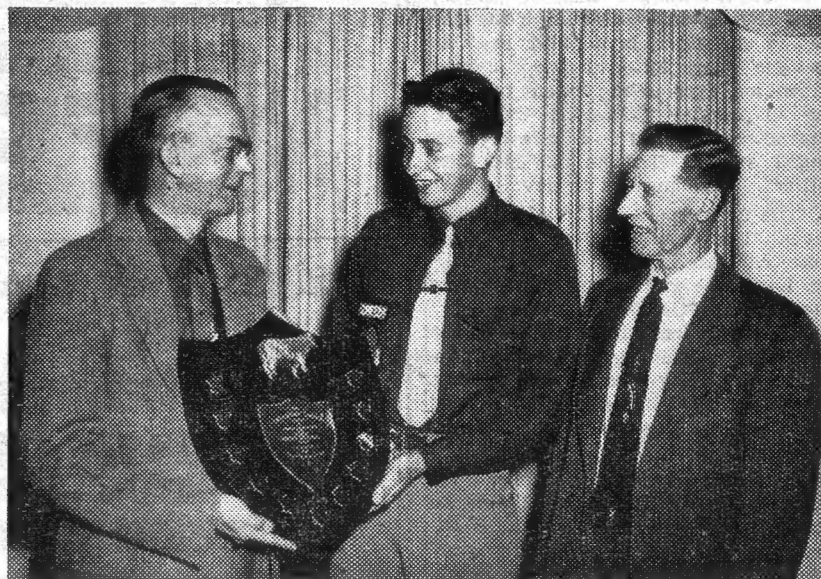
A SIX-YEAR experiment, involving grasses grown alone and in mixtures with alfalfa, has been concluded recently at the Stavely Grassland Substation. The grasses used were crested wheat grass, brome grass, creeping red fescue and timothy.

The most striking result of the test was the increase in hay yield of all grasses when grown with alfalfa. This increase in yield ranged from one-quarter to one-half ton per acre over the six-year period and emphasizes the desirability of including a legume when sowing a hay mixture in the area. There is, of course, the danger of bloat when a mixture containing alfalfa is used for pasture, but many operators are grazing such mixtures without difficulty. An operator who has had no experience in grazing alfalfa mixtures should watch his stock very closely for signs of bloat.

A mixture ranging from 10 pounds of brome grass and 4 pounds of alfalfa to 6 pounds of brome and 6 pounds of alfalfa per acre appears to make the best hay mixture. It is quite productive, and both the grass and alfalfa are ready for cutting at about the same time. Should hay fields be used for some pasture — for calves after weaning, for instance — the addition of two pounds of creeping red fescue will be found advantageous. — A. Johnston, Lethbridge Experiment Station.

And here is a woman who can take it for granted that the old man is going to put as much distance between them as possible.

Mineola, N.Y. — Mrs. Janet Nieto, 25, told the judge during a hearing on her separation suit that the only word she has heard from her husband since he disappeared two months ago was when he sent a friend around to pick up his roller skates.



Gordon Fox, manager main branch Bank of Commerce, Calgary; Dwaine Jones, president Balzac beef club; A. J. Bushfield, club leader for 17 years.

Balzac 4H Beef Calf Club won the Canadian Bank of Commerce Shield for scoring the highest marks for general efficiency in 4H work in Alberta in 1954. The presentation was made by Gordon Fox, manager main branch in Calgary.

The Bank of Montreal Trophy awarded the leader of the club winning the General Efficiency prize was presented to A. J. Bushfield who has led the Club for 17 years, by G. D. Jobb, manager North Hill branch of the bank.

The Balzac community presented Mr. and Mrs. Bushfield with a silver

tray in appreciation of 17 years of leadership with the Club. This presentation was made by Mr. J. W. "Grandpa" Church (92 years young). An interesting side-line to this is the fact that Mr. Church was one of the original trustees of Beddington school, while Mr. Bushfield was one of the first pupils in 1902.

While the honors were going the rounds, the local district agriculturist, Fred Bell and Mrs. Bell were presented with a beautiful chime clock by Mr. Bushfield on behalf of the Balzac 4H Club and community in appreciation of their efforts in 4H Club-work.

The Dishpan Philosopher

THE do-it-yourself craze sweeps along — its patrons seem to be going strong. The leaking pipes and the sagging doors the addict of do-it-yourself explores, and odd-job men who were once on call hardly get any jobs at all. Of painting and decorating stuff the do-it-yourselfers can't get enough. There's really no end to their enterprise with that eager-beaver look in their eyes. But all the excitement attending this the farmer is well content to miss. To do-it-himself has always been quite commonplace and mere routine. He does-it-himself but not for fun — what he can't do himself it just not done.

And as for the farmer's wife — well she of do-it-yourself is an old devotee. She's a jack-of-all-trades in a literal sense — she does it herself in self-defence. And not a soul will deny it's true that there's always a lot for herself to do.

Communist conspiracy 1919—1955

By CAPT. O. J. WHEATLEY

READING in the April number of Farm and Ranch Review the letter of J. Gordon and H. E. Nichols of Strome, Alberta, who paid tribute to former Editor Peterson for his wisdom and courage in speaking out, and severely reprimanding the proposal of a U.F.A. convention which radical Socialist delegates brought up in 1917 to congratulate the people of Russia in murdering and exterminating the Czar and his entire family and relatives, brings to mind that fateful year of what was going on behind the scenes while Canada was engaged in war, showing the necessity for people with level heads, as is so needed today.

Recently in Vancouver, a well-known union leader in the person of Tom Alsbury, in a luncheon address to business and civic leaders, warned them of the great danger from the activities of the Labor-Progressive movement (Communists), particularly as they control four key unions at present, and are working hard at boring into others. It is hoped that this warning will be taken care of. While we are watching the present struggle in Europe and Asia, the larger struggle which may affect us is going on as was done prior to, and during the Winnipeg strike of 1919, which was an incipient revolution brought about and organized by those whom Editor Peterson condemned in 1917.

Many people, after seeing a few Communists kicked out of the trade union movement, have thoughtlessly relaxed, thinking how fortunate we are to be living in Canada where these people are unable to make much headway. But this is the time to be fully awake because we are sitting on a keg of powder with the fuse burning and, unless some stringent action is taken quickly, our country, its people and economy may be seriously endangered as it was by the same people under the guise of another name in 1919.

Although the active part was played in Winnipeg, the other large centers of population were also organized and standing-by waiting for the effect in that prairie city should their efforts be successful. If so, no doubt further bloodshed and economic loss would have taken place. There were many arenas for the expression of radical opinion in Canada in those days, but the culmination of the whole movement was the attempt to form the "One Big Union". The O.B.U. as its name indicates, was conceived as a super-colossal union which would include the whole laboring class and would therefore involve the abandonment of all existing craft unions. The organization of the O.B.U. began at a convention of radical socialists held at Calgary in March in 1919.

The philosophy on which the O.B.U. was based can be examined with profit because it indicates how radical western labor thought and acted when badly led. A brief description of the O.B.U. opinions will sound a number of notes familiar to the student of proletarian history following the Russian revolution. The advocates of the O.B.U. assumed like Marx, Lenin, Robt. Owen and others, that there were in reality only two classes of society, the haves and the have-nots—those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. The conception of three classes, the producer, the consumer, and the public they held to be fallacious. The O.B.U. was built upon the idea of a social order composed of two elements, workers and non-workers, between which runs a sharp cleavage. Its philosophy was strongly infused

with Marxism, particularly in its basic tenet, the class struggle. Its advocates were consciously moved by the example of Soviet Russia which was supposed to be a working model of Marxism.

The investigation before, during and after the general strike and subsequent rioting, caused the arrest of some of the leaders in the person of Messrs. Ivans, Russell, John, Queen, Heaps, Pritchard, Armstrong, and Bray. They were accused of conspiring to bring unto hatred and contempt the governments of the Dominion of Canada, and the province of Manitoba, and to introduce a Soviet system of government. The meetings at the Walker and Majestic Theatres, the Calgary convention, the publication of allegedly seditious literature, and the general strike, were all described as means to achieve their objects. They were subsequently found guilty, and some sentenced up to two years' imprisonment. As a staff officer at the time under the general officer commanding M.D. 10, and taking some part in the investigation, attending the daily meetings at government house during the strike with the G.O.C., and leading the strikers off the street after their clash with the R.C.M. Police when several were killed and a number injured and taking them to Victoria Park, then suggesting they send a small committee with me to ask the mayor when they could have their next meeting as the riot act had been read, thus giving time for the G.O.C. to get the Militia on the streets, placed me in the position of knowing somewhat each move.

With four key unions Communist controlled in B.C. the Marine & Boil-

ermakers' Union, Mine, Mill & Smelter Union, Civic Outside Workers' Union, and the Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union; with no coast guard, and Russian submarines frequently seen off our coast, with one union using boats for their livelihood, any traitor could meet an enemy submarine at a pre-arranged time and place and take aboard sufficient suit-case atomic bombs which could be placed across the country in large centers of population in railway lockers, hotel baggage rooms and such other places, and at a zero hour could be exploded by remote control, causing extreme damage and terrible loss of life and injury. What are you going to do about it?

When a person faints he should be laid flat on the floor or, better still, with his head lower than his feet. Anyone who feels faint while in a sitting position should bend forward until the head touches the knees.

After long walking, standing or dancing, tired feet need a good soak-

ing in hot water, to be followed by alternate plunges into hot, then cold water. Brisk rubbing to dry, with a dusting of good foot powder, will stimulate the circulation of the feet.

Being overweight is neither attractive nor healthy, since extra pounds often cause susceptibility to disease. Anyone over ten per cent of the normal weight should consult his doctor.

Frequent quarrels and arguments among adults in the home could have a permanent effect upon youngsters, who may grow up with a feeling of insecurity.

Baby can acquire a safe coat of tan by being placed in the sunshine before an open window, well protected from drafts. Ten minutes daily for the first two weeks, increasing by five minutes every two weeks up to thirty minutes, will probably be sufficient.

A daily dose of vitamin D from birth to the age of sixteen will help to develop strong bones and teeth.

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**Watch how you pass other cars
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How often have you seen a car suddenly try to pass on the right—squeezing through at an intersection, possibly forcing you to take evasive action to avoid being sideswiped.

It's trying on the nerves to say the least—it can cause a serious accident.

When in a hurry, there is always a strong temptation to take advantage of

the other driver to make time. Suppress this urge and let your sense of fair play and courtesy prevail.

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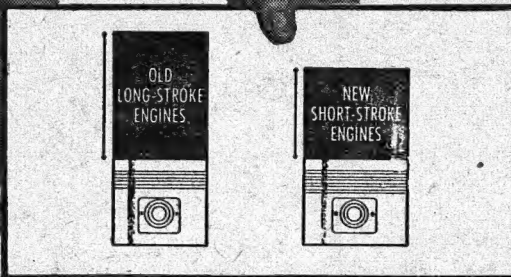
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